

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,530—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1899.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and most Completed Guide in India. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest, Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	15th Feb., 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,805	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Feb., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,

Scarpa House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

EASTERN EXPRESS.



SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd February, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mundvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd February, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd February, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 4th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,392	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,256	X	9th May, 1899
ALAZIE	4,255	Negre	8th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All Luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 9th Feb., 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.



MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.



SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING SEASON, 1899,

INVITE attention to their Fine Stock of Guns, Rifles and Requisites for Sportsmen. These are imported from the first English Houses, and are of the very best workmanship and finish. The Lee-Metford and all the latest Patterns of Magazine Rifles are kept in Stock, together with a very extensive Assortment of Hammerless, Ejector, and other Guns. Ammunition of all kinds can be supplied, and a speciality is made of Shot Cartridges, which are loaded on the FIELD System with SCHULTZE'S or other Powders, at the option of Customers, without Extra Charge.

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH PROVISIONS,

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Filet de Soles.	Pieds De Monton.
Filet de Turbot.	Vean Braise.
Sardines Sansaretes.	Perdrix Sans Truffles.
Epinardos.	Becasses San Truffes.
Thon Manine a L' Huile.	Bicassine San Truffes.
Choux De Bruxelles.	Artichauts Entiers.
Anguilles En Matelotte.	Asperges Entiers.
Pieds D' Esperges.	Royans a la Bordelaise.
Pelit De Vian.	Anchovies a la Huile.
Pelit Pois Fins Au Beuvre.	Anchovies a la Olive.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	"	0 10 0

Our 12 years' standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1857.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT PRICES OF HELICAL "PREMIER" BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

IMPORTANT.—All Prices quoted in this List are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. To suit the convenience of those unable to pay Cash on delivery, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are open to receive monthly instalments.

LADIES' MACHINES.—

The "Premier" Helical Royal			Rs.	450
The "Premier" Helical Model	"G"	.....	"	400
The "Premier" Helical Model	"R"	.....	"	330
The "Premier" Weldless Kangaroo		.....	"	300
The "Premier" Helical Girls	"N"	.....	"	265
The "Premier" Helical Tricycle		.....	"	575

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES.—

The "Premier" Helical Model	"Z"	.....	Rs.	450
The "Premier" Helical "Polo"		.....	"	450
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer	"O"	.....	"	400
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer		.....	"	400
The "Premier" Helical Roadster	"P"	.....	"	400
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer	"R"	.....	"	330
The "Premier" Helical Roadster	"S"	.....	"	330
The "Premier" Weldless Kangaroo		.....	"	275
The "Premier" Helical Youths'	"M"	.....	"	250
The "Premier" Helical Tricycle		.....	"	560
The "Premier" Helical Tandem (2 Gents)		.....	"	750
The "Premier" Helical Tandem (Gent & Lady)			"	780

All the above machines are fitted with DUNLOP TYRES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IRON MONGERY.

RAT-TRAPS, MOUSE TRAPS,
STEEL TRUNKS,
EGG WHISKS, POCKET KNIVES,
TABLE KNIVES,
SCALES, COFFE MILLS,
GRID IRONS,
KETTLES, SAUCE PANS.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zoona Musjid, Bombay.

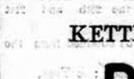
WANTED.

WANTED in the Gwalior State, a FEW FEMALE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools, with knowledge of Urdu, Hindi, or Marathi, and ordinary school subjects, besides Needlework, etc. Salaries from Rs. 20 and upwards, according to extent of previous experience, qualifications and posts available. Applications accompanied by certificates and particulars regarding candidate to be addressed

TO THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION, Gwalior State, Gwalior.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Government of H. H. the Nizam, who are the Mortgagees under an Indenture dated the 13th September, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDUL HUCK the following valuable Immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th February, next, and is made under the terms of the before-mentioned Indenture and is subject to the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers or at that of the undersigned solicitors to the Government of H. H. the Nizam.—

LOT No. 1.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel," situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 20th day of August 1867, at a yearly rental of Rupees 92-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT No. 2.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1886, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease. The lease is renewable under the conditions mentioned therein.

LOT No. 3.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummums Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Church Lane, Bruce Lane, and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 3,000 per month.

The sale of Lot No. 1 will commence at or near the premises on Friday, the 10th February, next, at 3-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 2, at or near the premises on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 3, at Bruce Lane, Fort, at 5-30, p.m., on the same day.

The right of sale by private contract is reserved by the Vendors in respect of each lot.

Particulars as to the title to and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office in Tamarind Lane, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1899.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Solicitors to the Govt. of H. H. the Nizam

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kochbrunnen. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.



THE "BELL" MAP MEASURER.

(Patent No. 23,027). Price, Rs. 2-0.

THIS LITTLE INSTRUMENT IS INVALUABLE TO SOLDIERS, HUNTING-MEN, SURVEYORS, CYCLISTS, YACHTSMEN, PEDESTRIANS, and TOURISTS. It is in the form of a pencil case, with a ring for attaching it to the watch chain. In the place where the lead of a pencil is usually found, there is fixed a small revolving wheel, serrated like a miniature circular saw. Run this wheel over the surface of a map, along the road, or on the river, round the curves and corners, and the Measurer will indicate by the ring of a bell each mile traversed. By means of the Measurer it will also be possible to ascertain at once the shorter of two routes, and to reckon cab fares to a nicety, as the sharpest curves can be taken with the greatest ease, and the instrument will not slip on a glazed surface. As there is no mechanism, it can never get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Hold the instrument as you would a pen, and start it with the zero mark on the wheel at the point you wish to start from, and roll it gently along, each ring marking one mile or fraction of a mile, according to the scale of the map. The instruments are made to the scale of 1 mile to the inch, and are consequently adapted to all maps where the scale is an even number.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM, THE INIMITABLE CARD CONJURER

and

COURT MAGICIAN

ON TOUR IN INDIA,

will give a series of public performances in

BOMBAY

DURING THE WEEK,

FEB. 6TH TO FEB 11TH.

MR. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

On THREE Several Occasions

at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE and BALMORAL,

and has been summoned on no less than twenty-three separate times

TO PERFORM BEFORE

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and SANDRINGHAM.

Mr. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be the Premier Prestidigitateur of the Century.

Mr. BERTRAM will be prepared to give private seances of his Wonderful Entertainment. For terms and particulars, apply

F. H. S. MEREWETHER,

Mr. BERTRAM'S Business Manager,

care of KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

For further particulars and announcements see later advertisements.

TO PASSENGER AGENTS AND OTHERS.

OFFERS are INVITED from EUROPEAN BUSINESS FIRMS and individuals in Bombay to undertake the AGENCY and SECRETARYSHIP of the ANGLO-INDIAN PASSENGERS' LEAGUE for a percentage on collections. The League at present numbers about 700 members representing some 1,400 full fares, and the numbers are daily increasing. The Agency will be worked under instructions from the committee now in course of election. Applications should be made before 7th instant to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

A.-I. P. LEAGUE.

Apollo Bunder.

[This Advertisement will appear once only.]

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the Public that SHA CUPOORCHAND RUTTONJI, SHA HURRUCKCHAND HANSRAJ DESAI, SHA PRAGJI KURRAMCHAND and SHA HUCKMICHAND VUNDRAVAN the Executors and Trustees of the late JAMNABAI, widow of SHA SOBBAGCHAND CHAPSEY, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property.

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces or parcels of Government Toka land, situate at Matoonga, near Matoonga, G. I. P. Railway Station, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 9,310 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 8, 9, 33, 22, 18, 22, 22, 57 and 22, New Nos. A-15160, C-15160, C-15184, A-15175, C-15195, F-15181, A-15184 and 15181, New Survey Nos. 2-3-4—843, 1,4,7,8,9—841 and 2-3-3-4—835 and bounded on or towards the North and East by the Public Passage, on or towards the South by the properties of Gangabai, widow of Lakhaman Ookerda, Tatu Hasu and Bedhia Raghoo Patel, and on or towards the West by the property of Munmohandas Cashidass, Govind Mahadu and Shuvar Hasu.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of Government Toka land at Matoonga aforesaid containing by admeasurement 1430 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collectors' book under old Nos. 18, 22, 8, 9 and 33, New Nos. A-15,176 and A-15,160, New survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5—840 and 7—838 and bounded on the North by the properties of Cooverji Hirji and Narayan Moris, and on the south by the property of Govind Mahadu, on the East by the property of Cooverji Hirji and on the West by the property of Narayan Moris. The aforesaid firstly and secondly described properties are standing on the name of the late Sobbagchand Chapsey and are in the possession of the Executors and Trustees of his widow, the said Jamnabai.

Any person or persons having any claim to the said properties by way of Mortgage, Lease, Gift, Inheritance, Purchase, Lien or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort. In default whereof the purchase will be completed without having regard to any such claims, and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Bombay, 1st February 1899.

BALKRISHNA. V. N. KIRTIKAR,

Purchaser's Attorney.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1899, for the work of repairing and painting KEROSINE OIL STREET LANTERNS, etc., for one year and for three years, commencing from 1st March, 1899.

2. Form of Tender, etc., may on payment of Re. 1 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 225 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to Rs. 500 will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 31st January, 1899.

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8TH EXTRA MEETING.

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CONDITIONS as per Prospectus of 8th Extra Meeting. Entry Rs. 10 to CLOSE at noon, on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, and Rs. 5 Extra if not struck out before noon, FRIDAY, 3rd February.

Handicap will be published before 8 A. M., on FRIDAY, the 3rd February.

CECIL GRAY,

Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st February 1899.

HANDICAPS BO. 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 4TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

THE ARAB STAKES—7 FURLONGS.

President 9-4, Topthorn 9-0, Meheraj 8-12, Valma 8-11, Nepal 8-7, My Fancy 8-5, Shanavaz 7-13, Karnataky 7-12, Phelwan 7-8, Barrister 7-7, and Shotsilk 7-4.

THE SMALL GALLOWAY PLATE—6 FURLONGS.

Liverpool 9-10, Taisseer 9-9, Nobleman 9-2, Governor 9-2, Centaur 8-6, Rainbow 8-4, Romeo 8-1, Driver 7-12, Boulter 7-11, Muktar 7-10, Rishan 7-8, Kolhapur 7-8, and Nizam 6-12.

THE WELTERHANDICAP—6 FURLONGS.

Atlas Moth 12-0, Boulevarde 11-0, Miss Hussey 10-8, Sheldrake 10-4, Hawthorn 10-2, Summerhill 10-0, and Alma 9-7.

CECIL GRAY,

Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, Feb. 1 1899.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st February.

First entry closes on 13th February.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned.

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The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR.

AND

PORT ALBERT VICTOR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 20th February 1899, for the SUPPLY of four hundred and fifty tons of DESHARGHAR BENGAL COAL to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, and fifty tons at Port Albert Victor direct, on or before the 15th of April 1899.

The Tenders should be addressed to the State Engineer, Bhavnagar, and should specify the proposed date of delivery.

E. PROCTER SIMS.

Port Albert Victor, 24th Jan. 1899.

NOTICES.

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BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th February, at 9-30 p.m.

W. WEBB,

Hony. Secretary.

25th January, 1899.

ACCURATE GUJRATI TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY KORAN.

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NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 28th February, 1899, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April, 1899, to 31st March 1900.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

HARRY P. DICK,

Storekeeper, B. and N. W. Railway,

Samastipur, 18th January, 1899.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets. 5h. 53m. High water, 2-27m. 3-15a. Low water, 8-41m. 8-39a.
First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club regatta.
Back Bay Bath Company, annual meeting at the Baths, 5-30 p.m.
Blackheath Gold Medal Golf competition.
Bombay Philharmonic Society, Concert at the Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Parramatta Scindia Cape Colona, and Ellora left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Amphitrite left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius Tamatave Reunion Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., on Saturday next.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Dhunjibhoy Ruttonji, residing at Pitha Street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of one bicycle, valued at Rs. 300, from the first floor of his house, some time during Tuesday last.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—Mr. Navroji Manekji Kanga will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. Subject: The three coming Prophets, according to the Zoroastrian religion.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The sailing of the s.s. Amra having been cancelled, mails for Porbunder and Cutch Mandvie previously advertised to be closed and despatched by that vessel to-day, will not be made up at the General Post Office, Bombay.

CALENDAR.—Messrs. E. S. Mulla and Company, Baba Dhaboo Street, and Bendy Bazaar, Parel Road, send a handsome Calendar advertising lamps, axles springs, shafts bolts and nuts and all kinds of carriage iron work, and also harness, saddles bridles whips, bits brushes and stable requisites.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—From to-morrow (Friday), the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell will dispose of Chambers work from 10-15 to 11 a.m. and at the latter hour will preside at the first Criminal Sessions. This is the first instance of a High Court judge doing both Chambers and Sessions work together.

UNTRUSTWORTHY FRIEND.—Mahomed Ismail, a Mahomedan, residing at the Mossafarkhana in Pakmodia Street, went on board a ship yesterday morning, leaving his box in charge of his friend, named Abdool Huque. On returning home, about noon, Mahomed found his box had been tampered with, and Rs. 200 in cash stolen therefrom. He made inquiries and found that his friend had disappeared.

UNHAPPY HUSBAND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jaina Luximon, a Hindu mill-hand, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit suicide. From the statement made by Jaina, it appears that he attempted to destroy himself owing to the misconduct of his wife, who, he alleged, occasionally remained away from home without his knowledge. On Sunday last, Jaina purchased a quantity of opium from the bazaar and swallowed the drug in the evening. The next morning he was removed to the J. J. Hospital and a report was made to the police. The man was discharged cured from the hospital on Tuesday. He was sentenced to fourteen days simple imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at Jacob's Circle, touching the death of Shunker Shumbhoo, a Hindoo lad, aged ten years, residing with his mother at Bapty Road, Camatipoora. On Tuesday morning, deceased's brother and sister went to fetch some red earth, and were returning home in a bullock cart laden, with the earth when deceased met them at the Jacob's Circle and wanted to get up on the cart His brother told him to get up from behind the cart but the impatient and unfortunate lad jumped upon one of the wheels while the cart was in motion. He fell back heavily on the road, fracturing his skull. When picked up he was gasping and bleeding from his nose and ears and died within a few minutes after The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Dhanaji Pandurang, a bill-collector in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., was charged with embezzling money belonging to his employers. It appeared that the accused recovered a sum of Rs. 550 on the 17th January in payment of rent of the premises in the occupation of the Fort High School. Out of this sum he paid Rs. 138 in the office, and declared that as he had paid the remaining sum as a loan to one Samuel Saul, a clerk in the office, he would pay it when it was paid back to him by the clerk. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 420, or in default to undergo a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the firm.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Monday evening, a horse attached to a victoria, belonging to one Haji Hasham, of Chuckla Street, was standing on one side of the road in charge of the coachman, Makan Morar. Suddenly the animal took fright at the fall of a wooden packing case from off a cart, which was then being unloaded in the same street, and bolted down the street with the carriage. The horse in its rapid career knocked down one Ismail Ruttonsey, aged fifty years, who happened to be crossing the road, and immediately afterwards the animal dashed against the corner of a shop, which brought the horse to a standstill. The injured man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a wound about six inches long and three inches deep on the right thigh. He was detained under treatment. The horse received slight injuries to its knees and right shoulder, but the damage done to the carriage was considerable. No blame is attachable to the driver, who was standing close to the horse's head when it took fright.

PICK-POCKETS SENT TO JAIL.—Before Mr. W Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdulla Cassum and Sherdagkhan Sadoola Khan, both Mahomedans, were charged at the instance of Inspector Gannon with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 7-12, from the person of one Tookaram Succaram. From the evidence adduced it appears that complainant is a labourer and resides at Khetwady. He did not know the accused, who were out of employment and had no fixed place of residence. On the 30th ultimo complainant was walking along Mutton Road, when he noticed a crowd of natives standing and looking at a restive horse being harnessed to a hack victoria. He got mixed up with the crowd, and shortly after felt a jerk at his coat pocket. He turned round and saw first accused making off with his purse. Complainant gave chase and overtook him at the corner of the street, when the man passed the purse to his companion, the second accused, who ran off and took refuge in a mosque near by. When arrested the purse was not found upon him, but he admitted having dropped it in a firewood depot, which he pointed out to the police, and the purse was recovered. Both the accused were old offenders. They were sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for twelve months and six months, respectively.

A MARWARI SHROFF ROBBED.—Pertad Vaniram Vias, a Marwari shroff, residing in a set of rooms on the ground floor of a chawl at the junction of Albert and Ghorupdeo Roads, and in which he carries on business as a shroff, has reported to the police that some time during Sunday night his shop was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 994, and currency notes and cash and other papers, of the aggregate value of Rs. 700, were carried off by the thief or thieves. The whole of the property was kept in a box, the hook of which was found to have been wrenched off. The police inquiries show that complainant and his brother, had been, since some days past, sleeping at night in the premises of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Mill, owing to a case of plague having occurred in the chawl. The room next to complainant's shop was also vacated some days ago, and the inmates were sent to a plague camp. The thieves entered the shop by forcing a wooden bar off a window in the adjoining empty room and then breaking open the back door in a passage with an iron jimmy. The police found the jimmy in the shop, and on searching the premises silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 270, were found in the passage leading to the rear of the building, probably dropped by the thieves. The stolen property belonged to general customers, who had pledged them with the complainant. The matter is being investigated by the police.

A WOMEN'S QUARREL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mrs. Kate Ward, wife of a Sergeant-Major, residing in the Colaba Royal Artillery lines, charged Toolsibai, an ayah, in the employ of Mrs. Sutton, with using insulting and abusive language. The complainant stated that on Sunday last the accused abused her and used filthy language, because she had slapped the ayah's child, who had struck her little girl. It was not true she made the ayah's child's nose bleed. Sergeant-Major G. R. Ward and Mrs. Mannie Leech having been examined in corroboration of the above statement, the accused, in her defence, said that complainant struck her child severely, abused her in very bad language, and entering the cook-room shook her and struck her a blow. Mrs. Annie Sutton, who was called as a witness on behalf of the defence, said that whilst the children were playing, the ayah's child accidentally knocked down the complainant's child. The complainant thereupon caught the ayah's child and struck her several times on the head. Subsequently when the ayah came on the scene she was abused by the complainant. Witness never heard the ayah say anything to the complainant, but she could not swear she did not. The magistrate remarked that both parties were at fault, the one in striking a child and the other in using abusing language. The accused was warned and discharged.

MAHIM CHAPEL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Revd. B. de Monte D. D. Vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Victory Mahim begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following subscription for the Porch and Pews required for the above Chapel. Further subscription from the public will be received by the Revd. B. de Monte D. D. Vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Victory Mahim or Mr. C. Valladares Gate-keeper Victoria and Prince's Docks, and will be duly acknowledged in the papers:—A devout, old friend of Father de Monte, C B L and Doctor D A de Monte, Rs 10 each, Rs 40; Messrs H Saunders, E F N and a Catholic Rs 5 each, Rs 15; A Catholic lady Rs 3; Revd D F F, a priest, a friend, R, Revd P H Henriques, Messrs O E Mawson, D F, H F Soares, J Chaves, T D Rodrigues, F Cornagila, Frank J Lafrenais, L Valladares, Paul Miranda, H B Joseph de Britto. D F Lead, Samuel A Lead, Mr A D Monte, J P, C J P, Huno Conte, E G C, Revd. P J D, Messrs B X Furtado and Brother, and Palli Road, R V Rs. 2 each, Rs. 50; Messrs Lewis Gonsalves, Alex Pereira, Thomas Baptista, J P, F D C, L C Pinto, N de Ga, J V de Quadros, I L de Agenal, I M de Lima, G H M, F E O, D C de Athaide, J M D Souza, G V, A J Lyon, E G, J C, A G, H F, R de R, E Alvares, P Gomes, C E McDonald, M V, R Concucao, Peter A Gonsalves, F A de Monte, L M Valladares Junior, B V A Pereira, M F Fernandez, M C Pereira, W F R, Charles Gonsalves, M M de Souza, J J Rodrigues, M de S, Frank Gonsalves, J A Cordeiro, I M de Silva, W J Anderson, D A de Costa, A Barretto Junior, G Gonsalves J P, Dr F X Fereira, a poor Goan Re. 1 each Rs. 45; Estella, Mrs R M Vaz Martin, Mrs R M de Mirandi, Mrs Rose Mary de Costa, I de Lima, Mrs J M Masqueta, Miss Caroline de Silva late Mrs L B Almeida, Revd F de Cruz, Revd Elias Braz Dias, Revd T H, and A Chaplain Re. 1 each, Rs. 12; a friend and Mr S L de Sa annas 8 each, Re. 1; total Rs. 166.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

INFRINGEMENT OF A TRADE MARK.

S. NARAEN AND CO. VS. PARBHUDAS KALLABHAI AND CO.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment on a rule nisi taken out at the instance of the plaintiffs, calling upon the defendants to show cause why they and their servants and agents should not be restrained from importing into or selling in Bombay aniline dyes made up in packets bearing trade-marks resembling those of the plaintiffs, &c. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared to show cause against the rule, while Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared in support of it.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs were well-known merchants and had been importing, for many years past, aniline dyes made up in packets bearing trade-marks representing a sun. In October last they came to know that the defendants were selling aniline dyes in packets bearing the representation of a sun or star, very nearly resembling the sun mark of the plaintiffs. They contended that it was a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' trademark, and if the defendants were allowed to continue the sale, great injury would be done to the plaintiffs' trade.

His lordships' after hearing the arguments, in delivering judgment said that, though he was by no means satisfied that the plaintiffs were not aware of the existence of the disputed trade mark until October last, still he did not think the delay would be such as would justify him in refusing the relief asked for on the rule. The next question of importance was whether or not the similarity between the two trade-marks was such as to deceive unwary purchasers. His lordship said that directly he looked at the defendants' mark he saw at once that it was intended to represent not the sun or a star, but three crowns in a circle. His lordship was of opinion that the defendants' mark was not a representation of the sun or a star and he, therefore failed to see how it could be said to resemble the plaintiffs' mark. He had tested them by looking at them in various ways and he was unable to find the slightest resemblance between the two. His lordship said that no one was likely to make a mistake with reference to what is and what is not a representation of the sun. His lordship was of opinion that the alleged similarity of the plaintiffs' and the defendants' marks was not such as to deceive any unwary purchaser. His lordship, accordingly, discharged the rule with costs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

(The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.)

RE BARJORJI LIMJI BATLIBOI.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidiya, on behalf of the insolvent, appeared to show cause against a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the extension of the interim order granted to him should not be revoked. The learned counsel said that when the rule was obtained by the opposing creditor, it was contended that the insolvent had stolen a march in getting the extension before the time for the same had expired, and without giving any notice to his creditors. Mr. Kirkpatrick then drew the attention of his lordship to the form of the order drawn up, and said that the insolvent was not bound by the order to give notice of his application to his creditors.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs Maganlal and Co., for a creditor, in support of the rule, said that the interim order had been extended to the 25th of January, and by some inadvertency the order was drawn up for the 18th.

His Lordship referred to his notes and said they concurred with what Mr. Anderson said, and asked Mr. Kirkpatrick to read the affidavits.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then read the affidavits, and said that all the allegations made by the opposing creditor were categorically denied by the insolvent in his affidavits.

His Lordship said, under the circumstances of the case it was necessary to examine Messrs. Readymoney and Co, auctioneers, in regard to the sale of silk ties

Abdulla Khaki the proprietor of Messrs. Readymoney and Co, was next examined by Mr. Anderson and said that he was not asked to make an affidavit. A servant of the opposing creditor had come to him to make enquiries and was told that the goods he was selling by Public auction did not belong to Batliboi and Co. Witness had soled Batliboi and Co's goods, and the last item was on the 13th of September 1898. He had not sold neckties by auction on the 15th of December last.

In answer to the court, witness said that he had not sold any ties during the last twelve months.

Mr. Anderson contended that the goods sold on the 15th, were sold under a feigned name. The insolvent had incurred debts to the extent of a quarter of a lakh of rupees, and the realization of his assets amounted to Rs. 300 only.

His Lordship, after hearing the witness and the arguments of Mr. Anderson, discharged the rule with costs, remarking that Aboo Dhala had made an affidavit on behalf of the creditor regarding silk ties, which was a wilful and deliberate untruth.

RE PESTONJI FRAMJI BHANDARA.

Mr. Vicaji, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for the examination of the insolvent, his wife, and son. His Lordship made the necessary order.

RE NAVROJI ARDESHIR SURTEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. A creditor opposed in person, and his lordship granted a week's postponement to enable the insolvent to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor.

RE HORMASJI FRAMROZ MASTER.

Mr. Dadysett, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE HARDAS JIVRAJ.

Mr. Kothari, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' interim order.

RE MOTABHOY DHANJISHAH.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Alfred De Cunah; Vassanji Virjisha; Henry Alias Kenchilla and another; Dowlatia Laxman, Diago Francisco Fizneirido; Harichand Nensey Ramchandler Narayen; Sitaram Sabaji, Nassarwanji Hormusji master and Cursetji Sorabji Daruwalla.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

THE Squadron will Parade in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens at 5-15 p.m. on Sunday the 5th inst for Divine Service at the Cathedral. Dress Review Order, Blue.

W. CUFFE,

Bombay, Feb. 1st. CAPTAIN COMMANDING.

THE ITALIAN STEAMER.

The following is a list of passengers per Italian Co.'s s.s. Balduino, Captain O. Campa, sailing this morning, at 10 o'clock:—

For Genoa.

Capt and Mrs C H Cowie	Col and Mrs F V Corbett
Mr R Merahoff	Mrs Bacon
Mr Parazzoli Aimbrogio	Mr and Mrs H N Wright, one child and one Lady Governess
Mr and Mrs Davourzica and 2 children	Rev H J Thomas
Mr Cornaglia	Mr Morris
Mr Soliman	14 deck passengers
Rev W Franklin	

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

MR. J. WALLACE, C. E., in a lecture delivered at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday evening, said:

Strangers from more advanced countries, who visit India, are generally impressed by the backward state of the crafts of this country. They observe that the artisan does less work with a given amount of labour than a European, and they soon find that it is very difficult to get anything made without a model to copy. The amount of labour an Indian artificer wastes over his work may be taken as a sign of an industrious disposition, but it is a proof of a deplorable want of method, and of technique. It shows that he has not been properly instructed, and, if you examine his tools, you will generally find them blunt and out of order. He is also careless with regard to measurement, and has, consequently, to perform many operations several times over; and so, although the Indian can live for a month on a day's pay of an English artificer, the latter can produce goods which undersell those of the former in his own market. If the Indian had only a fair part of the skill of his European rival, the position would at once be changed he might recover some of those occupations that are at present dying out. He need not, for the present, attempt to know all that the European knows; his circumstances do not require it, and as his mental capability to receive new ideas is limited to a moderate per amount per generation, the experiment would be dangerous. The most easily acquired knowledge for him is that which pertains to the art of his work, and it has the great advantage of offering immediate results in increased wages. When we reflect upon the vast resources as in natural, wealth, mineral and vegetable, of India which up the present time, are to a great extent undeveloped; when we know that of all countries raising agricultural produce for export, India gives the least per acre; and that other countries import enormous quantities of her products only to manufacture and return them, we realise how much the working population has yet to learn in order that the wealth of India may be properly utilised.

People of the present generation are liable to forget that it is only a little over a hundred years since iron began to be extensively used in England. Previous to that time, and long after it, our machinery was made mostly of wood. Wood entered into the fixed steam engine, the locomotive, the wind and water mill, and into the framing of spinning machinery. As the purpose of technical education is to aid in the industrial development of the country, its effects will not be properly felt until they reach the vast multitude of workers, upon whose competence the success of our industrial progress depends. The number is so great that only the simplest and cheapest system has any chance to succeed. But cheapness need not stand in the way of its being thorough. I must first deal with the most urgent needs of the artisan or agricultural labourer, and teach him by methods suited to his comprehension, the things he most needs to know. Remember that the instruction in order to be successful, must commend itself just as much to the pupil as to the teacher. It must carry with it a sense of advantage. The man who previously had made the ends of three or four dozen venetian shutters in a day, could not fail to perceive the advantage of being able to make them exactly alike and to the proper dimensions at the rate of sixty per hour, as you have seen them made this evening. My plea is for a better system of instruction for the India artisan, who, by the operation of international commerce, has had competition forced upon him; and as he is not prepared for the new position the industrial progress of the whole country is retarded. This better system of instruction will in all probability demand a new class of teachers and a completely new course with a narrowed horizon, but a much more distinct object. The art of imparting knowledge will come to be recognised as a far more valuable quality in a teacher than that of acquiring it, and this will lead to a more just appreciation of the mental capacity and mental limit of the artisan class. We have more graduates of the University, more doctors, more lawyers in Bombay than of first-class artificers in any one trade. This is not the proportion in Europe or in America. This lack of good artificers, from a European point of view, is probably due to the suddenness with which India has been dragged into the whirlpool of manufacturing rivalries. The industrial awakening of India is barely forty years old and even now the Indian is far behind the Japanese artificer in technical skill and still further behind the European. It is quite plain that if the Indian workman is to take his proper place in the industrial development of India, he must receive special and carefully considered help towards a better knowledge of his duties. There need be no doubt as to his capacity to learn if the subject be properly chosen and properly presented. A man so fertile in excuses and so keen in a bargain, cannot with any reason be called dull.

LATE R. B. RUNCHORELAL CHOTALAL MEMORIAL FUND.

The following amounts have already been subscribed.

Sheth Manibhai Premabhai	501
Sheth Mansookhbhai Bhagoobhai	1000
Sheth Sarabhai Maganbhai Karamchand	1000
Sheth Dalpatbhai Bhagoobhai	201
Sheth Shambhooparsad Bechardas	500
Shah Damodardass Mohanlal	301
Mr. Girdarlal Amaratlal	401
Mr. Hiralal Tricumlal	251
Bai Goolab	251
Khan Bhahadoors Nowrojjee and Jahangirjee Pestanjee Vakil	501
Mr. Popatchand Motichand of Dhoraji	401
Hon. H. E. M. James	250
M. C. Gibb Esquire	100
R. B. Bholanath Sarabhai	100
Sheth Premabhai Hirabhai	151
Mr. Malichand Jechand	150
Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Kahandass Parekh	100
R. B. Laishanker Umiashanker	100
Mr. W. Hudson	125
Sheth Motilal Hirabhai	100
Parekh Joitadass Sakaldass	100
Mr. Girdharial Harivalabhdas	101
Mr. Somnath Bhoodurdass	100
Mr. Pranjivan Parbhudas	60
Dr. Jivraj Ghelhabai Doshi	60
Mr. Choonilal Soorchand	75
Messers. Moolchand and Vrijavalabh	51
Mr. Bhagoobhai Hatbising	25
Dr. Soloman Abraham Erulkar	50
R. B. Kasanlal Nyalchand	25
Mr. Vavabhai Haridas	22
Mr. Bammonjee Shapurjee	17
Mr. Chunilal Dalishand	16
Mr. Papatlal Mansukh	61
Mr. Hirjibhai Framji	51
Mr. Bapulal Gewhanilal	20
Sutar Bakar Mulji	20
Magan Laldss Kadre	15
Sheth Morarji Gokaldas	200
Desai Girjaprasad Hariprasad	200
Sheth Harivalao Mulchand	151
R B Khusairal Sarabhai	25
Mr. Samuel Dodd	200
Surg.-Major Col. Dr M L Bartholomuez	50
Messrs Edward Hargreaves (£ 20)	300
His Highness Rao saheb of Cutch	500
R B Motilal Lalbhai Divan	125
Messrs Naoroji Wadia and Sons	50
Mr. Isal Manager	101
Mr. Framji Dorabji Kapadia	101
Mr. Jamsetji Shapurji Mistri	75
Mr. Manibhai Naranji	25
Mr. Nagindas Kisondas	41
Mr. Vasudeo Gunvantrao	25
Mr. Karimad Raje Muse	101
Mistri Umed Gordhan	41
Mr. Sorabjee Mancherji	51
Mr. Juma Gulamad	25

Grand Total Rs 9,844

PRANJIVANDAS,

Ahmedabad 30th Jan. 99. Honorary Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab and at Agra, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Bhuj, Ghadechi, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bombay, 13 at Belgaum and 12 at Ratnagiri.

The maximum temperature is from 5o to 9o in excess of the mean of the season at Mangalore, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Neemuch, Bhuji, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi, Jacobabad and Agra, and the minimum 5o to 6o at Sholapur, Ratnagiri Belgaum and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 95o at Ratnagiri and the lowest 40o at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially cloudy at Bhuj, Ahmednagar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Coimbatore and Colombo.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo.

The brisk fall of pressure in the Punjab indicates the probability of disturbed weather conditions in the Persian Gulf. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

G. L. TOWERS,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st January, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·932
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·4
Dew Point		61·8
Relative humidity of Air		·602
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		67·0
General Directions of wind*		N, ENE, NE, NNW, NNE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	180

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director, Government Observatory.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. There have been committed for trial seven cases, implicating nine prisoners, four of whom are Hindus, four Mahomedans, and one European. There are two cases of murder; two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of using as genuine forged documents and one of theft. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, one by Mr. Dastoor, three by Mr. S. B. Spencer and one by Mr. Turner, the City Coroner. The following is a summary of the cases:—

1. Mahomed Sayed committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater for theft in a building and for the custody of property.

2. Mr. Ahmedkhan Bahadurkhan committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer for murder.

3. Tulsi woman committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, for murder.

4. Roshan Mahomed Hajee Abdul Barri and William C. Jolliffe committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, No. 1 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and No. 2 for causing disappearance of evidence of an offence to screen an offender, an intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound to apprehend.

5. Narandas Ratansey and Naran Mooljee, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for using as genuine forged documents and abetment of forgery of valuable securities.

6. Virjee Ibrahim, committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

7. Bajee Raoji, committed by Mr. A. F. Turner City Coroner, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	1	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	9	40
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	2	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	33	9	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	5	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	53	67
Total	88	78	221
Total plague deaths to date	33,165	29,409	
Same date last year	201	122	289

BANDORA.

There was 1 attack, and no deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

DAMAUN.

A machi girl and a machi female died of plague at Ghati Vad and Manockji Dhunji Street respectively on the 28th and 29th January, whereupon by order of the Plague Commissioner both the streets were completely evacuated. On Monday the Khatri widow of Khatri Street who was first attacked and who was improving, died, apparently of failure of the heart. An old Mahomedan woman who had four buboes also died at the Camp at Dholar. While there are daily arrivals from Bombay, Surat and Pardi a number of Bramins and Khatris have left Damaun to avoid plague. Dead rats were found at two places in Kathiria in Lower Damaun, while a panic was created at Navi Oli owing to the appearance of half a dozen dead rats in a Christian gentleman's house, but on the Plague Commissioner visiting the house and making minute inquiries, it was found out that an inmate of the house had laid poison to kill rats.

BOMBAY RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES CLOSED TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

The Hurdle Race—Distance 1 1-4 mile over 5 flights.
1 Mr P F Fischer's b aus geldg Atlas Moth late What-Cheer
2 Mr T L Robert's br e g Carden by Broxton Jews Harp 4 yrs
3 Mr T L Robert's b aus g Hawthorne

The Arab Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.
1 H H Aga Khan's g a h Mehraj 6 yrs
2 H H Aga Khan's ch a c Short Silk 3 yrs
3 Mr Jusufally Mahomed's g a g Barrister 14-0-4 yrs
4 Mr D D's ch cb m Karastaky by Tam and Shanter
5 Mr D D's b a g Phelwan 13 2 3-4
6 Capt Young's br a geldg Topthom
7 Capt Young's b cb m My Fancy 14
8 Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's b a g Nepal
9 Mr H E A R's bk a g President 14
10 Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma aged
11 Chief of Kagal's g a h Shanavaz aged

The Novice Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
1 Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Repentance 13 3
2 Mr Ali bin Amir's g a g Councellor 13 2 1-2
3 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Brilliant 13 3
4 Mr Ali bin Talib's g a g Professor 13 2 3-4
5 Mr S A W's g a g Arbid 13 2 1-2
6 Aga Mustaphakhan's g a p Greyleg 13 2
7 Mr Abdool Mohsben Shamlan's g a geldg Nife 13 2
8 Mr Friendship's b a g Munwar 13 3 1-4
9 Mr D K's b a g Maswood 13 3 3-4
10 Mr Jackson's g a p Clipper 13 1
11 Mr Abdulla Tamimi's b a g Babadin 13 2 5-8 5 yrs

The Small Stakes—Distance ½ mile.
1 Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Sweet William 13 2
2 Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Prince George 13 1
3 Mr S A W's g a p Hajee 13 2
4 Mr Sawardany's ch a p Suglarie 13 1 3-4
5 Aga Mustaphakhan's g a p Greyleg 13 2
6 Mr A Martin's b a p London 13 2
7 Mr Jackson's g a p Clipper 13 1
8 Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror 13 2

The Lilliput Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
1 H H Aga Khan's b e m Milkmaid 13 aged
2 Mr Fench's b a g Eric 13 2

The Small Galloway—Plate Distance 6 furlongs
1 Mr A M's br a g Romeo 13 2½
2 Mr Jusufally Mahomed's b a p Driver 13 1 3-4
3 Mr P F Fischer's ch a g Governor 13 2 3-4
4 Mr D D's b a p Taisseer 13 2
5 Mr D D's c a p Muktar 13 2
6 Mr S K S's ch a g Boulter 13 3
7 Mr S K S's b a g Rainbow 13 3
8 Mr B A Davur's ch a g Rishan 13 3
9 Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman 13 3
10 Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool 13 3
11 Mahraja Kolhapur's g a p Kolhapur
12 Chief of Kagal's g a p Nizam 13 2
13 Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur 13 2

The Welter Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.
1 Mr P F Fischer's b aus g a g Atlas moth late What-Cheer
2 Mr Townsend's roan e m Miss Hussey by Hackthorpe from Jesmine aged
3 Mr Littleton's b aus g Sheldrake pedigree unknown aged
4 Mr S K S b aus g Boulvarde
5 T L Roberts b aus g Hawthorne
6 Messrs Cavanagh Martin's b aus m Alma 13 3½
7 Mr R J Hunter's b aus g a g Summer Hill

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1899.

1. The Battalion will take part in the Volunteer Brigade parade on Saturday the 4th instant, and will fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, at 4-30 p.m., sharp.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars as follows:—St. Mary's College: one double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-45 p.m.

2. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 5th instant.

Dress—Khaki, helmets and side arms. Pouches will not be worn.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars as follows—St Mary's College two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-15 p.m.

3. There will be no Revolver practice on Friday next.

By Order,

C. MOSS, Captain,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOL. (LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLES) RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The following are the ten highest scores made in matches I and II class A and B,—

MATCH I CLASS A

Capt T M English	62
Sergt E Chitts	59
Cr Sergt H Black	59
Corpl H Row	58
Vol F Gidney	56
Bombr M C Johnson	56
Cr Sergt E W Thomas	55
Vol C Gibbons	55
Vol R Rean	55
Sergt W G Nicoll	55

MATCH II CLASS A

Lc Sergt W Walmoley	57
Capt T M English	57
Cr Sergt W I Knight	55
Sergt E Chitts	52
Corpl O M P Clynes	52
Lieut D J Sharp	51
Sergt-Major J H Downing	51
Vol A D' ilvae	51
Sergt J W Gordon	50
Vol E S Lynn	50

MATCH I CLASS B

Vol A J Thomas	55
Vol R Lowe	54
Vol E Morrison	49
Vol M A Navin	47
Vol H E Miller	45
Vol T Aitkins	34
Corpl G Hainsworth	42
Vol J Hemmingway	41
Sergt S Simpson	41
Corpl S Simpson	41

MATCH II CLASS B

Vol H E Miller	46
Cadet A Greene	45
Vol W J Otto	43
Vol E Morrison	41
Corpl M Veevers	39
Sergt Q Quintoba	38
Vol H J Thomas	35
Vol R Lowe	34
Vol T Race	33
Corpl G Hainsworth	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,567 tons, Captain J Anderson, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line s s Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain B H Rogers, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 3,307 tons, Commander W Bretten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (January 9th) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzoda, 1,341 tons, Captain E McDougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (4th January) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Miss Grey, Miss Holland, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J W S Kinner, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Fahad Fazan, Mr Marzookbin Mahomed, Mr Mahomed Jaun and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 1.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
India	3691	Robertson	Co's Dock		M M & Co
Ualsen	760	Tarbyorson			R Steuart & Co
Romney	1763	Bennett			W & A G & Co
Pachumba	546	Skinner	P Gulf		M M & Co
Wanderer ship	2717	Tupman			Standard Oil Co
Lady Gray	1631	Putt			Captain
Neptune	2178	Walters			K N & Co
Nudda	1944	Scott			M M & Co
Golden Cross	1944	Miller			A Montechoff
Naseri	912	Raffin			B & P S N Co
Trigonia	1068	Phillips			
Deepdale	1650	Peck			K N & Co
Okhla	3436	Peck			M M & Co
Ceylon		Channer			I L Service
Dalhousie		Warden	Rangoon		R I Marine
Peshawar	2293	Vibert	China		P & O Co
Landaura	3307	Britton			M M & Co
H M S Eclipse		Bush			Flagship

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Egypt	4179	Langborne	Aden	18-2	P & O Co
B	Clan Fraser	1370	Oliver	Havre	11-2	F M & Co
C	Mozaffari	1387	Griffin	R S Port	3-2	P & O S N Co
G	Ellora	1996	Thomas	Rangoon	10-2	M M & Co
H & J	Sidra	2633	Atkinson	Antwerp	4 2	Bombay Co
K	Florida	2049	Chapman	Hull	7-2	J M & Co
M	Simla	1939	Robertson	P Gulf	9-2	M M & Co
P	Aldersgate	1967	Willis	Liverpool	7-2	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabermati	524	Fukeer	Mangalore	3-2	Sayed & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fukeer	G Port	2-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Std.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Wardha	2563	Anderson	Calcutta	2 2	M M & Co
2	Nubia	2519	Young	Liverpool	2-2	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	2-2	F Baldovino
4	Clyde	2196	Deeay	Aden	3-2	P & O S N Co
5	Dwarka	460	Tieo	Karachi	2-2	M M & Co
6	Amphitrite	2842	Costanzo	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Afghan	1430	Killon			H C Joosub
10	Turbo	2679	Moses	Genoa		W & A G & Co
12	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull	2-2	F M & Co
*14	Amra	170	Martyr	Kurrachee	2-2	M M & Co
15	Wistow Hall	2139	Williams	London	2-2	K N & Co
16	Jeanara	2179	Griffith	Antwerp	4-2	F M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Landaura s	Bretten	Calcutta Jan 9
	H M S Eclipse	Bush	Colombo, Jan 28
	Henzada s	McDougall	Calcutta, Jan 4

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Scindia s	Smith	Zanzibar &c
	Parramatta s	Denny	Shanghai &c
	Cape Colonna s	Richards	Hamburg
	Amphitrite s	Costanzo	Trieste
	Mina s	Gasson	Diamond Island
	Meira s	Robinson	Calcutta
	Umta s	Herrington	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Othello, Rogers, for Hull via Karachi
" D Balduine, Canepa, for Genoa, &c.
" Pachumba, Skinner, for Persian Gulf
" Wardha, Anderson, for Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aldersgate (s)—60 bales wool Nensey Heerjee, 1020 cwt Myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey 2457 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bachor, 19 bales wool T. Chimondas 16 bales wool Kika Khooshall 80 bales wool S. Jan Mahomed 39 bales wool Tyeb Hajee.

FOR LONDON.

Wiston Hall (s)—10 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co, 13 bales cotton Gill and Co., 2 bales woollen carpets Latham and Co., 5 casks condiments H. Muncherjee and Sons 500 cwt joowar D. Hurrisam, 20 bales skins W. and A. Graham and Co., 25 cases indigo The Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Florida (s)—92 cwt cotton Moudina Laljee, 175 cwt myraballams S. H. Ismail and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jeanara s—275 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 325 bales cotton A Blaschecks and Co, 580 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 430 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 165 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 228 bales cotton Gladea and Co, 165 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co. 1003 cwt myrabollms J Pranjee 1353 cwt buseed Finlay Muir and Co, 110 bales cotton Lyens and Co 100 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co, 500 bales hemp John L. Kersten and Co, 600 cwt Myrabollams W Kipp, 3113 cwt rapseed Ralli Brothers, 2000 cwt rapseed David Sassoon and Co, 40 bales twist waste N Futehally and Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Fraser s—200 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co, 1122 cwt bees wax Engine Miffre

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—299 cwt teelseed 2595 cwt groundnuts Rall Brothers

Sidra s—200 bales cotton 4200 cwt wheat 500 gram Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Turbo s—655 bales cotton 5600 cwt bales gingeelyseed Volkart Brothers 2001 cwt linseed Nansukhairaz and Co, 600 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG

Peshawar (s)—9 1-2 cwt sharkfins Cassambhoy Mooljee, 8 cwt peacock-feathers A H Cumroodin and Co. 300 bales twist Cursetjee Bamenjee and Co. 225 bales twist R Canjee and Co, 425 bales twist Telati and Co, 100 bales twist V Ebrahim and Co, 900 bales twist E Noordin and Co. 61 cwts Sharkfins and 1 cwt fishmaws Abdoola Allarkhund and Co, 50 tons old iron H C Joosub, 2 cases condiment V Keshavjee 63 cwts Sharkfins K M Jattha 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co. 225 bales twist M Byramjee,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar (s)—24 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 490 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 600 bales twist E Noordin and Co,

Parramatta (s)—43 chests opium David Sassoon and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Peshawar (s)—164 bales cotton Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week.—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound

To-day at 8-45 p.m.—No. 3 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m. No. 1 Sub-division 10" R M L Gun Drill.

Friday at 8-15 p.m. No. 4 Sub-division, at 9-15 p.m. No. 2 Sub-division 10" R M L Gun Drill.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Headquarters.

To-day at 8-45 p.m. 10" R M L Gun Drill.

2. The Annual Carbine Association Meeting will be held on the mornings of 12th, 19th and 26th February. Prospectus will be issued shortly to all interested.

3. The following extract from Garrison Orders by Brigadier General F Ventris, Commanding Bombay District is published for information No. 1326 Inspection (124-18)—There will be a parade for inspection by Lieutenant General Commanding for the undermentioned Corps on Saturday the 4th instant on the General Parade Ground at 5 p.m. Corps to be drawn up in line at open order with 12 paces interval for ceremonial.

4. With reference to above order the Corps will parade in front of the Gymkhana Hotel at 4-30 p.m. sharp on Saturday the 4th instant.

Dress—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,

A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.

Adjt. B. V. A.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT.

Bombay, Thursday, 2nd February 1899.

Volunteers (134-18):—The Bombay Light Horse will hold their Annual Camp at Santa Cruz from 6th to 21st March 1899.

The Commissariat Department will arrange for the rationing of the Corps for the period.

The probable number attending the Camp will be 40 members.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVENGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Festival of the Purification of St. Mary the Blessed Virgin.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

4-30 p.m.—Evensong.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Pruni-men-vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses)—Only from Lawrence & Lynch. Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd, Street. Calcutta.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

EVENING CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, AT 9-15 P.M.

120 PERFORMERS.
Orchestra of 48 Performers.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. the GOVERNOR and of Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE
and the Officers, King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
Members of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 .....Abendstille (Angelus) .....Muller-Oldenburg
By the Orchestra.

2 Solo .....Jerusalem ! thou that killest the Prophets (St. Paul) .....Mendelssohn.
Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE.
Accompanied by the Orchestra.

3 Violin Solo.....8th Concerto .....Ch. De Beriot
Madame KOENIG.
Accompanied by H E the Governor's Band.

4 Cantata.....Miriam's Song of Triumph.....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo and Chorus with Orchestra.
Miriam .....Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1 March.....Rakoczy Indulo.....Berlioz
The celebrated arrangement of the great Hungarian March from La Damnation de Faust
By the Orchestra.

Cantata..... The Earl King's Daughter .....Niels Gade
For Soli, and Chorus with Orchestra.

The Earl King's Daughter.....Mrs. BOLLAM
Herr Olaf's Mother ..... Madame LILY HOWARD.
Herr Olaf..... .....Mr. BASIL SCOTT.

"Prologue"—"At the Castle"—" At the Earl King's Mound in the Wood"—" The Return and Death of Olaf"—"Epilogue."

Honorary Conductor—Lieut Colonel Martin.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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FOR THE HOT SEASON,

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With four Bed Rooms. Close to the Club Golf Links, Tennis and Badminton Courts. Adjoining Post and Telegraph Offices, and most CENTRALLY situated.

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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.

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Jail Road, Bombay.

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

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AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS

DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
FROM A
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
BOMBAY AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR PORT.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 60,000 on Calcutta and Rs. 20,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-8d Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. yesterday to 111 3-16; French Rentes 1-4 per cent, to 102 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·17 1-2 fcs Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cents, remained at £65⅞, and Indian Sterling Loan at 117. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 7-16d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was 1-8 cent higher, at 59 5-8 cents per oz., and Demand Exchange on London without change, at 4·85 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,770,000 quarters, compared with 1,760,000 quarters.

Guzerat yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36 1-4s per 416 lbs., February. March shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier in tone.

Spot mid-Americans Cotton declined 1-32d in Liverpool yesterday, to 3 9-32d per lb., and American Arrivals 1-64 to 3-64d, quotations being 3 7-32d for January-February, 3 17-64d for April-May, and 39-32d for May and June deliveries. The market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals steady The day's sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 52,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready mid-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent in New-York, to 6 7-16 cents per lb.; April Futures were 2 points higher, at 6-16 cents, but July remained at 6-20 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 55,000 bales; and the arrivals to date now give the following comparison with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	55,000	27,000	23,000
Three days' do.	113,000	121,000	59,000
Since 1st Sept, ...	6,723,000	6,638,000	5,589,000

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	20,633	bales.
Wheat	7,625	cwts.
Linseed	7,614	"
Rapeseed	4,415	"
Gingellyseed	11,077	"
Groundnuts	4,075	"
Castorseed	2,761	"
Rice	54,207	"

FREIGHTS are very steady in tone. Ready lines have been done at 18s 5d per ton for Antwerp, 19s 6d for Genoa and Dunkirk, and 19s for Hamburg. The "Clan Graham" (s) is reported fixed for February, at 18s 6d for one picked port; for Trieste and Venice 19s was done, for February. For Antwerp, for March, 17s 9d was reported, also for April. The "Venus" (s), berthed for Hamburg, is reported chartered at 18s 6d for one picked port, with option of Hamburg at 19s, for early February loading.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s 4 3-32d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s 4 1-4d for three months' sight credits, remaining thereat throughout the day without any business being reported either way. The market at closing was steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
France.....	171	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has to-day been a strong feeling in the market with 98 11-16 quoted for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 98 9-16 for Account, and 89, nominal, for threes.

SHARES are quiet. China Mills are Rs. 5 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.
Good Bhownuggur 2 24-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	117
3 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 31.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s. Pandora, from Trieste, left for Calcutta, this evening.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s. Vindobona, from Japan, left for Bombay, this morning.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 2.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.
294,97—Madhowji Virji—Thakor Gomesi Latha vs Thakor Kanji Latha—Hiralal M and M and Madhowji Virji.

212, 89—Mansukhlal D and J—The Hon F L Latham and others vs Gangji Akhai and another—Tyabji D and Co and Edgelow and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes

492,97—Thakurdas D C and H—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs Bhandalichhoy Allarakhia—Sorabjee and J

110, 98—Framjee and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khooshalljee—Tyabjee D and Co

430,97—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Muibai vs Kulliambhai and another—Hiralal M and M

314,97—Edgelow and G and W—Kalidas Virchand and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally Roopawalla—Pestonjee R and K.

12,96—Magonlal and Co—Bapulal Manilal and another vs Jamnadas Lallobhoy and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardesir H and D

578,95—Pestonji R and K—Cowasji Shapoorji Metha—vs Lallubhoy Chuggonlal and another Edgelow G and W and Mansukhlal W and J

253,97—Pestonji R and K—Morarjee Meolji vs Premjee Mowjee and others—Pestonji R and K—Bhaishunker and K—Thakurdas D C and H.

234,97—Pestonji R and K—Morarjee Mooljee and others vs Premjee and others—Bhaishunker and K—and Thakurdas D C and H

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

573-98—Payne G and S—Awabai vs Burjorjee Jivanjee Mistry—Pestonjee R and K.

405-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S

61-98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallabhoo—Mansukhlal D and J.

516-97—Madhavji V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustamjee Cowasjee Patel and another—Wadia and G.

176-97—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Esaji—Framji and D.

293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathumal Narsinglas vs Madhowji Virji—Craigie L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON

For Further Hearing

239,96—Roughton and B—John William Ward Contractor vs The B B and C I R Co and another—Crawford B and Co and Dikshit and D

For Further Direction and costs on Commissioner's Report

262,97—Framjee and D—Sarkis Djamkion vs C A Turner—Little and Co and Shamrao H P

1,99 in 463,98—In person—James Frederick Bull Mitchill vs Annii Adda Mitchill—Smetham and B and Noble

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

705,98—Smetham B and Noble—Forbes, Forbes and Co Ld vs Hajee Vana Anna Shaik Oodmanalli Abdul Kadur and others—Framjee and D

851,98—Smetham B and Noble—Elizabeth Watkins vs William Watkins—Roughton and B

14,98—Hiralal M and M—Adhebai alias Ladkibai vs Champabai and others

371,97—Framjee and D—Hajee Ismail Hajee Dada and another vs Hasham Hajee Mahomed—In person

341,97—Framji and D—Haji Mohomed Haji Doda and another vs Hasham Haji Mahomed—In person

77,97—Dikshit and D—For Pauper—Sitaram Kilkarni vs Yeminabai and others—Sorabji and J

78,97—Dikshit and D—Sitaram Atlaji Kulkarni vs Yeminabai and others—Sorabji and J.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 31.

10 P.M.	74·2

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 1.

6 a.m.	72·8
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	81·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

POWELL—January 19, at Bankipur, the wife of J E Powell Opium Department, of a daughter.
STOCKLEY—January 24, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut E N Stockley, Royal Engineers, of a son, prematurely.
TUDBALL—January 25, at Pilibhit, the wife of W Tudball, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACJOHN—LANE—January 28, at the Armenian Church Calcutta, John MacJohn, to Florence, youngest daughter of the late Charles Henry Lane.
PLUMMER—ELLIOT—January 24, at St Thoma' Church, St Thome, Madras, by the Rev J W Foley, Ernest Edward Plummer, to Alice, youngest daughter of Mr Edward H Elliot.

DEATH.

REID—January 24, at Larsingah, Cachar, Isabella, dear wife of Alfred Irvine Reid.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1899.

OF making many books there is no end in India, though very few are good ones. Every graduate deems it necessary to offer his friends the benefit of his learning. But whether his friends read his works or not is another matter. At all events few beside them have the opportunity. For there is not a book written and published in India which enjoys what may be fairly termed a circulation. Educated people do not care to enrich the literature of their mother tongue. There are no enterprising publishers willing to encourage authors to write good books. And no literary work here secures a sale on its own merits. This is the state of affairs in Bombay, and doubtless in the other provinces also. Each work must be published at the author's risk, and we question whether the sale of half a dozen of the seven or eight thousand offered to the public during the official year 1897 yielded as much profit as would repay the author his outlay on pens, ink and paper. Of course a man with a literary gift ought not to direct it towards the vulgar object of gaining money. He who writes a book seeks to elevate his fellow men and is superior to mere considerations of rupees, annas and pies. Sometimes, poor man, he has cause to regret he ever put his pen to paper, for the Registrar of Publications, the Official Reviewer, is not one of the most sympathetic of mortals, whether he be met with in Bombay, Burma or Assam. There are some who would even deny him the claim to being human. He is, however, very human, and is blessed with superabundant patience. But imagine how it is tried. The Presidency Registrar must read through and summarise considerably over a thousand books in a year—about three each day, Sundays and Native holidays included. What wonder some of his remarks appear unsympathetic, and that he fails to detect the sublimity of thought and delicacy of expression which the author flattered himself were the most striking characteristics of his work? Take for instance the sweeping condemnation from the report of our own Presidency under the heading "Drama." Here is the first sentence:—"The five dramatic works of the year are miserable publications, having no literary merit whatever." There is no superfluous euphemism about that. The works on Law are said to "call for no remark"—a thorough-going as well as a concise method of disposing of them. In dealing with the poetical section of the publications in Bombay the Registrar says:—"The songs do not contain much poetry, but are liked, chiefly on account of the favourite tunes to which they are set." We are bound to accept his verdict though, for it is doubtful if so many as three Europeans in Bombay could, if they were so disposed, read the works which Mr. Joshi has the misfortune to have to wade through. Other Registrars are more appreciative, or it may be more lenient or discriminating than he, for we are loth to believe that the literary work of the Bombay Presidency possesses less merit than that of its neighbours. At all events they profess to find more that is praiseworthy and more evidences of genius than he. Byron's Lines on English Bards and Scottish Reviewers alone are left for the solace of severely handled authors, and doubtless they apply them.

No one has attempted to review the year's literary work of India as a whole. Each report is issued separately, and not even a Government resolution has been penned to epitomise the lot. In this respect the report on the publications of the country is unique. Each provincial report must be taken for what it is worth, and the measure of the men who penned them taken before thatworth is assessed. In Madras, which for some reason comes first in the report, we have it on the authority of Diwan Bahadur V. Krishrama Chariyar, that though there has been a steady literary effort, yet the experiences of thirty-nine years do not point to a marked literary advance in all desirable directions. As to the influence of the press and literature in the Southern province, he cannot write except in the future tense, for "knowledge has yet to circulate freely like the copper currency through the masses of the population, and even many of those who have been inside a school-room have not yet taken to reading vernacular books and periodicals with interest and intelligence." Neither did Bombay vernacular literature make satisfactory progress. Indeed, says Mr. Joshi, there was a positive decline, in the past year, in literary activity, both in point of quality and quantity. Babu Rajendra Chandra Sastri, the Bengal librarian, declares that as a record of intellectual and literary progress, the report he has to make is disappointing. As regards literary form, Bengali language and literature have undergone a distinct deterioration since the death of Pandit Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar. We have now "a mongrel style, half-English, half-Bengali. Thoughts and expressions found in Bengali books have often a distinctly foreign air about them and require to be translated into English before they can be properly understood." As to grammatical correctness, adds the learned Babu, it is simply conspicuous by its absence; and even writers like Babu Navin Chandra Sen show a persistency in defying grammar and literary usages, which is condemned as both deplorable and reprehensible. For the man who aspires to rise superior to hard and fast rules of syntax Mr. Rajendra has positively no sympathy or respect. In the North-West Provinces the Sanskritists connected with the Educational Department receive much credit. It was perhaps best to praise them, for what a storm would have descended on the devoted head of the compiler of the provincial report had he not. It was penned by Mr. Lewis, the Director of Public Instruction in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Mr. Lewis believes in coaxing rather than driving, in encouraging rather than in criticising, and he finds some good in everything. But the Sanskritists of his department are most worthy of credit as he says they are not only saving from oblivion the philosophical works of the great minds of India, but are making them easy of access and are widening the scope of their utility. Generally too the literary activity of the province is progressing, possibly through the influence of an excellent educational department and an efficient head.

Mr. Lala Hari Das is responsible for the official verdict on the publications of the Punjab, of which there were over a thousand. He is not very discursive. In fact, he manages to say all he has to say in a fraction of the space occupied by his Bengali confrere. And it is only in the sub-division devoted to fiction that he commits himself to any very decided expression of opinion. He tells us that the tone of these, if not lowered a little, shows no improvement; that there is "a reprehensible tendency to run after the grotesque, the voluptuous and highly sensational. A species of writing with no higher aim than to depict vice for vice's sake." The same paragraph or its equivalent appears in almost every provincial report. Mr. Lala is as outspoken as Mr. Joshi, and does not hesitate to condemn the literary foibles of his less gifted friends. Burma gets over its report in a very few lines. There were only sixty books. We are not told who had them; but Mr. Twomey, officiating Secretary to the local Government, wrote the report which says that the religious element still preponderates in the works and the creation of a healthy secular literature is still a desideratum. The only work which is admittedly of special interest is Captain Bartle Grant's work on Orchids; but that can scarcely be accounted a native publication. Assam makes the same excuse for literary inactivity that it has offered for every phenomenon in the past two years—the earthquake—"the disastrous effect of the terrible earthquake." It ought to have given men with literary inclinations something to write about. But no, that was left for a Bengali who had never seen Assam. Mysore has been wonderfully productive, though the publications are not held to compare favourably with those of previous years in quality or quantity. Thirty per cent. of them deal with religion; but the work which is attracting most attention is a translation of the "Bhagvata Purana." The vague fear that has taken hold of the minds of the people in regard to the calamities they believe will overtake the world in the cycle year, Vikari, has given birth to a number of works containing prophetic accounts of coming events; and not only in Mysore, for we have several similiar works mentioned in other provincial reports. Of the classified lists of literary work we may have something to say hereafter, a very easy task, by the way, if all provinces were as barren as Coorg and Hyderabad. The Coorg report fills one line, in which the fact is pithily announced that the return of publications for the year is blank; while for Hyderabad only eleven publications of all sorts are shown, one of them being a directory of the Berar Educational department, and others little hand-bills concerning the Congress and the Social Conference, which latter, by the way, is known there as the Kashtrya Samajik Parirshada.

THE news that Major Lothaire's soldiers have mutinied and joined the Batetla rebels is said to be unofficial. But it is not less likely to be true, for in Belgium as elsewhere it is the Press and not the Government which receives the earliest information of untoward events. The Brussels *Petit Bleu* published news of the Batetla rising some days before it was officially announced, and confirmation of this second mutiny may probably have reached Brussels ere now. Major Lothaire's soldiers are said to have joined the first batch of rebels, having killed all their officers but the Major, whom they wounded and carried off, to strengthen their hands when the time comes to consider the question of terms. Major Lothaire has been always described as ex-Major since he hanged a British merchant. Though he was twice acquitted of the charge of murder he was removed from the Belgian army and became Director in Africa of the Societe Anversoise du Congo. Two or three months ago the natives in the Ubangi region rose and a Congo State expedition was sent to punish them, Commander Van Doorme being in command. The expedition is said to have consisted of 350 native troops, who had with them six whites, one being the ex-Major. They were not under his command. The rebels enticed them into an ambuscade, but Van Doorme got them out of it and his handful of men routed their antagonists—a cannibal tribe called the Bunias—with considerable loss. This was the account of the *Petit Bleu* which was in accordance with official account of what happened. But from what a Rotterdan correspondent wrote to the *Chronicle* it appears that the Mongalla natives inflicted a severe loss on the Belgian column, and the facts were suppressed for political reasons, the Congo authorities dreading the effect which their publication would have on the Belgian public. Indeed, the unofficial account contradicts the official in almost every respect. It says that the column numbered between 500 and 700 regular and irregular native troops, and was under the joint command of Commander Doorme and ex-Major Lothaire. Commander Doorme, who is the military commander of the Mongalla district, and has much experience of Congo warfare, inflicted defeat upon the Batetlas in 1897 at Niko on the Lower River, a tributary of the Congo on he right bank above Stanley Falls. Prior to Dorme's defeat another column had been cut up, catastrophe which was entirely due to the neglect of the Belgian officers to take due precautions. During the night the sleeping camp was attacked and the whole party massacred; only two friendlies escaped, and by hem the news was carried to the Belgian pos. The rebels obtained possession of two hudred and fifty rifles and thirty thousand rouds of ball cartridge, by which their position was materially strengthened. With victry on the side of the rebels it is not a maer for much surprise that the native solers determined to join them. The outlook in he Mongalla country is calculated to cause the authorities of the Congo State grea anxiety. The suppression of the tribes me will mean a large expenditure of both me and money.

THIS new mutiny of troops on the Congo—the latt of a long series of mutinies—illustrates the danger of enlisting mercenaries in the Dark Continent, when there is no adequate European force to compel respect for the obligations of idelity to the flag. Major Lothaire can scarcely look for more mercy than he accorded to the unfortunate trader, the Englishman Stokes, whom he hanged wit scant ceremony and without even a mblance of legal authority. It is not necsary to waste sympathy on an officer of that repellent type when in his turn he falls into the hands of men who know not mercy. But the incident is a fresh reminder of the precarious base on which the attempted civilisation of the interior of Africa rests—native levies, who are masters of the situation whenever they choose to turn their arms against their white officers. Uganda was thrown into anarchy by a revolt of the Soudanese troops whose loyalty was vaunted until the moment came for mutiny, when they tried their officers by court martial and executed them with the usual formalities. Since then two more Africa regiments have been enrolled, and a company of one of them, the Uganda Rifles, has already mutinee. No doubt the Belgian administration of the Congo will raise other Congolese troops to replace those who have just served their officers such an ill-turn. It is difficult to see how the employment of mercenaries is always to be dispensed with when European States occupy territory out of all proportion to the extent of their own and undertake to defend and patrol millions of square miles of roadless swamp and desert, that have never been in contact with civilisation. The territory of the Congo Free State covers a million square miles, with a sparse population of 27,000,000, mostly savages, some of them pygmies, inhabiting dense forests through which the sun's rays cannot penetrate at noon-day. A British tourist recently spent three weeks on the march through this forest, having to cut a path through the dense foliage for himself and his followers. The territory is traversed by eight thousand miles of waterway, said to be navigable. For the exploitation of that vast region, the subjugation and policing of savages five times more numerous than the inhabitants of Belgium, the chief resource, is £40,000 a year from King Leopold's private purse. Naturally some curious expedients had to be resorted to. Twenty thousand cannibal auxiliaries were employed to diffuse the light of civilisation in a certain district, and there being no commissariat they subsisted on the bodies of the vanquished aborigines. When villages fail to gather and hand over a sufficient quantity of rubber representing their contribution to the Congo budget, a proportionate quantity of ears and hands are exacted by punitive expeditions. At least that is what has been said and written, and apparently believed, by disinterested travellers. We may hope it is not true, but it is pretty clear that the swamps and deserts of the Dark Continent cannot be civilised with rose-water. Who wills the end, wills the means.

WE regret to learn that Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice of Bombay, was last night in a condition which caused the gravest apprehension. He has been suffering from heart disease complicated by liver and dropsy.

WE understand that the Honourable Mr. C. T. Burke, Chairman, Port Trust, proceeds on three months' privilege leave early next month.

REPORTS from Drosh show that the weather in Chitral has been exceptionally severe, corresponding with that generally experienced in the Western Himalayan region.

IT is satisfactory to know that the troops stationed at Landi Kotal have enjoyed excellent health this cold weather. The sanitary arrangements in camp have been put on a footing which should prevent any great sickness in future.

MAHARAJA Sir Bir Shumsher Jung, the Prime Minister of Nepal, accompanied by Colonel Henry Wylie, and a numerous suite, is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 4th February, by special train, on a mission from the Maharaja Dhiraj of Nepal to His Excellency the Viceroy.

IT is understood that the successor to H. E. Major-General H. J. Jones-Vagan in the Singapore Command has been selected. This officer is believed to be Colonel Allan Graeme Raper, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at the War Office, previously from a Regimental District. Colonel Raper served on the North-West frontier of India in the Zhob Valley expedition.

AT to-mrrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Bill exempting public buildings from the operation of Municipal law will be passed; and the Select Committees' reports on the Bills amending the Evidence Act, the Contract Act and the Petroleum Bill will be presented.

IT is announced in the *Gazette* that an annuity of of 3,500/. has been granted to Sir H. Hawkins, late one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice.

MR. FINUCANE, on return from leave, has resumed his appointment as Secretary to the Bengal Government in the General Department. Mr. Slack, who has been officiating in the appointment, will now be placed on special duty to complete the Chittagong Settlement Report.

THE late severe outbreak of enteric fever among the British troops in garrison at Quetta has led to a thorough inquiry into the sanitation of the station. Funds have now been provided for carrying out certain changes in the disposal of refuse, and other improvements which, it is hoped, will make Quetta a healthy station once more.

THE memorial to Lord Tennyson in Halemere Church is to take the form of a window, after a design by the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones (one of the last of a series illustrating the history of the Holy Grail) representing the vision which came to Sir Galahad in the little chapel. The window, which, it is believed, will be one of the most beautiful of the Burne-Jones series, will cost about 100/.

RATHER meagre reports reach India from Uganda regarding the 27th Baluchis. The regiment is still split up into several detachments, and it appears impossible to say when these will be united, or when orders will be given for the return journey to India. The 1st Battalion Uganda Rifles, composed of men enlisted in India, are believed to have at last reached the Lake region.

A SCENE memorable in the annals of the weaving industry was witnessed at the Vienna Technical Art Museum on Jan. 11. Herr Jan Szczepanik, the famous young inventor, presented the Emperor Francis Joseph with the first web produced by means of his new photograpic process. Dr. Harowitz describes the web as about two squere metres in size, and states that it gives an allegorical representation of homage to the Emperor. The work contains 200,000,000 crossings, 120 silk threads filling one centemetre. Two hundred square metres of pasteboard cards would have been necessary to produce this web according to the present method, and designers would have required many years to carry out the work. Now the designer is abolished, and the work was done in five hours.

THE Heavy Battery Royal Artillery stationed at Campbellpore marched into Rawalpindi on Monday for the purpose of receving from the Ordnance authorities a new equipment of breech-loading guns and howitzers in place of the present obsolete muzzle-loaders they have in possession. After a few days halt in Rawalpindi the battery return to their station by route march, and shortly afterwards carry out the annual gun practice with the new weapons. As these are the first of their kind in India, and of an experimental nature and superior pattern to anything hitherto known, much interest is felt in the forthcoming practice, and many officers and experts are expected to be present. The new howitzers fire cordite, and are said by those who have seen them to be up to date in every particular, and even more powerful than those which did such execution at Omdurman.

A CORRESPONDENT sends a contemporary the following account of "A strange incident":—On the 20th January four Yanadi prisoners, charged of dacoity, were escorted by two Police Constables from Vinukonda to Talarlapalli where the Magistrate was encamped. The latter fixed the 23rd for judgment. The prisoners, who were handcuffed in two pairs—each Constable holding each pair with a rope—were escorted back towards Vinuconda with a hasty step, as night was close at hand. When they got into an open valley between Talarlapalli and Uppalapad the prisoners sat down with the pretended object of resting, took up handfuls of dust unnoticed, stood up and all simultaneously threw the dust into the eyes of their guard and ran off. The Constables fired guns immediately with their eyes closed, but the aim went its own way. They opened their eyes two days after and had recourse to medical aid for remedy. Best efforts were made to detect the culprits but to no avail.

OWING to the possibility of a case of plague occurring on any mining property on the Kolar Gold Fields all the Mine Superintendents were notified the other day by the Plague officer that dhoolies were placed at certain Police Stations for Plague purposes only One Superintendent was stumped by the word "dhoolies," so he posted up notices over his mine property to the effect that Government "dhobies" had been posted at the various Police Stations presumably "for plague purposes only." When it was pointed out that dhoolies and dhobies were not the same thing, he stated it as his opinion that the word "stretcher" ought to have been used and said that his notice had been posted up over his mine in consultation with his Cashiart! The announcement that the Mysore Government had posted free dhobies at various Police Stations is not without its comical side in such a colony as the Kolar Gold Fields boasts. The under ground coolie never was famed for sweetness and cleaness. We had never before heard of dhobie "for plague purposes only" however!

ON the night of Jan. 4 a trial of the defences of Cork Harbour took place under the supervision of General McCalmont, commanding the Southern District, who was accompanied by Prince Christian Victor, now doing duty in the Cork district. The idea was for two fast steam launches to proceed to sea and return under cover of darkness as near as possible to Forts Camden and Carlisle. After nightfall the searchlights were brought into operation, and they illuminated the entire harbour as well as the stretch of water between the two forts. Presently one of the steam launches was discovered inside Roche's Point steaming towards Carlisle Fort at a high rate of speed. The guns of both the forts were turned on her, but the second launch had got within 200 yards of Fort Camden before she was detected. The experiments, wound up with target practice with the Brennan torpedo. One launch towed the target at a speed of about seventeen knots. The first torpedo missed, but the second destroyed the target at a range of about 800 yards. The trial, on the whole, was satisfactory, and disclosed the fact that the location of the searchlights could be altered with advantage.

MRS. PENROSE, of Moira Street, Cardiff, has obtained the free discharge of her son from the Army by direct intercession to the Queen. The lad joined a regiment of Lancers last October, and was drafted to Cork. His mother had been dependent upon him. Mrs. Penrose stated that she had been distracted with grief, and prayed earnestly. While thus engaged, she declares she heard a voice say, "Write to the Queen." She, therefore, penned a letter to Her Majesty, addressing it to Windsor Castle. Mrs. Penrose says she appealed to the Queen to discharge her son, as he was the support of the household; adding, that she knew her Majesty would feel for her the Queen being also a mother. In a week or two Mrs. Pearose received the following letter:—

War Office, London, Dec. 9, 1898.—The Adjutant General, in acknowledging the receipt of a letter dated the 1st Inst., from Mrs. Penrose, has to acquaint her that the same has been transmitted to the general officer commanding the Cork District for disposal.

The young man returned home on Jan. 7, having first signed an undertaking that he would support his mother.

THE Barun-Daltonganj Railway writes an Allahabad paper, was nominally sanctioned some time back, but as a matter of fact, the plans of the new line appear to have only been definitely approved a few days ago. When it is borne in mind that, after this final approval, land plans have to be prepared and the usual formalites of "Gazette" notifications and so on have to be gone through before work can be commenced, it is not indeed surprising to learn that "construction" has not yet actually been begun. "We do not object in any way to the plans being submitted to the fullest scrutiny before the line is actually commenced. On the contrary it is obviously of the greatest advantage to the future economical working of a railway to have the project thoroughly examined by experts with a view to improving gradients, eliminating unnecessary curves, reducing cost, and generally settling the best possible alignment before sanctioning construction. The recent re-alignment of a considerable portion of the North-Western Railway to improve the grades, a work costing many lakhs of rupees, is a notable instance of the manner in which some railway projects are carried out before the best location has been determined. But in the case of the Barun-Daltonganj Railway it is evident that no blame lies upon the East Indian Railway management for not having commenced work before they were really enabled to do so.

SIR ALFRED MILNER, High Commissioner for South Africa, will return to the Cape, accompanied by Major Williams, his military secretary, on Jan. 28.

THERE was an interesting ceremony at the General Post Office on Jan. 10, when Mr. Lewin Hill, C.B. the assistant secretary, took formal leave of his colleagues on his retirement after a continuous service of forty-three years. With Mr. Hill's disappearance the last link connecting the Hill family with the Post Office is severed.

THE growing discontent with which a large number of those who are in complete sympathy with the financial relations movement regard the refusal of its organisers to provide them with a definite programme, the Dublin correspondent of the "Times" says, has been strengthened by the tone of the speeches delivered at several meetings. It is felt in many quarters that the demand for financial redress should be accompanied by the statement of a definite grievance; but Lord Castletown and the O'Conor Don still believe that is it too soon to throw the Irish grievance into concrete form.

A DESPERATE agrarian feud, which has been going on for many years past between two factions at Curreeny, eight miles from Nenagh, over the ownership of a worthless patch of mountain land, has resulted in the death of Mathew Ryan, senior member of one of the opposing parties. Thomas Fox, belonging to the other side, is in custody, charged with murder. Several of the Ryan party were only recently released from prison for killing one of the Fox family. A large number of followers of both sides took part in the last affray, when scythes, pitchforks, and other weapons were used.

THE Roman Catholic bishops of England have prepared a petition for presentation to Lord Salisbury in favour of the establishment of a University for the Roman Catholics of Ireland. The petition invites the earnest attention of the Prime Minister "to the state of things by which the Catholics of Ireland—three-fourths of the people—are in fact cut off from the benefits of University education." Cardinal Vaughan, in a letter asking the clergy of the various Roman Catholic churches to lay the petition before the more educated and intelligent members of their congregations, says the claim to a University for the Catholics of Ireland has for its foundation the principles of equity and religious equality, by which the State professed to deal out an equal measure of justice to all classes.

LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, addressed a meeting of Unionists at Coatbridge on Jan. 10, held in celebration of the opening of a Conservative Club for the district. He warned them not to credit all the isolated news they heard regarding foreign affairs. It was not possible to publish the various details of policy. Illustrating this point, he referred to the question of China. Their object in China was to protect British trade, not to extend the empire. He assured them that the influence of this country was much stronger in China than many thought. Regarding Anglo-French relations, which were less grave now than formerly, he said that the policy of the Government was to pick no quarrels, but to defend their rights, and they would fight if their rights were in any way threatened.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EGYPTIAN MIXED TRIBUNALS.

ANOTHER YEAR'S CHARTER.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

All the Powers have now agreed to prolong the charter of the mixed tribunal in Egypt for a further period of one year.

MAKING FOR PEACE.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington despatches state that the American authorities are hastening the despatch of reinforcements to the Philippines.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS OF BULGARIA.

Princess Marie, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has died in premature confinement.

THE PURSUIT OF THE KHALIFA.

COLONEL KITCHENER STARTS AFRESH.

Colonel Kitchener, who was reported to be returning to Omdurman, has started afresh in pursuit of the Khalifa.

MUTINY OF TROOPS IN THE CONGO.

MAJOR LOTHAIRE CARRIED OFF.

Unofficial advices received in Brussels state that Major Lothaire's soldiers have joined the Batetla mutineers, first killing their officers.

Major Lothaire was wounded and taken prisoner.

HONOUR FOR THE LATE VICEROY.

LORD ELGIN K. G.

It is announced that the Order of the Garter has been conferred upon Lord Elgin.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

THE MINISTER PROTESTS AGAINST HU'S DISMISSAL.

Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking, has formally refused to recognise the successor to Hu, Chinese Director of Northern Railways, whose dismissal is regarded as a serious blow to the honest administration of Railways in China.

THE CRISIS IN THE CHURCH.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Ritualistic controversy is becoming acute.

A demonstration attended by 10,000 persons has been held at the Albert Hall at which it was resolved to uphold and maintain Protestantism, and to demand the suppression of Mass and the Confessional in the established Church.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a deputation at Manchester, admitted that the practices in certain churches were contrary to the law of the Church of England and constituted a danger to the church and religion and therefore should be stopped; but he deprecated Parliamentary intervention pending constitutional action by the Bishops.

A CHINESE LOAN.

The "Times" announces that a Chinese 5 per cent. loan of £2,300,000 has been definitely arranged and guaranteed by the Northern Railways.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will issue the prospectus at the end of the week.

THE STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The United States House of Representatives has passed a Bill fixing the maximum strength of the standing army at 57,000 and the minimum strength at 95,000.

THE CENTRAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

MAHOMEDANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The following is the text of the remarks in the Viceroy's speech to the Central Mahomedan Association, to-day, which deal with the question of the employment of Mahomedans in Government service:—My enquiries have acquainted me with the fact that ever since the days of Lord Mayo, there has been a continuous effort on the part of the State to extend the educational facilities offered to the Mahomedans of India by encouragement to their language, by additions to the teaching faculty and by financial aid, the object being, not to create for you exceptional advantages in the struggle of life—for, this your own sense of proportion and fairness has never led you to claim,—but to remove the drawbacks under which you formerly laboured, and to provide for you an open approach to a fair field. For I imagine that upon these principles we shall all be agreed, namely, that patronage of the State must be regulated in the main by public competition, and by the reward of merit; and that the true law of progress is not the depression of the educational standard to humour the limitations of the individual, but the elevation of the individual to the level of modern competition. In this effort, which has been met by a corresponding activity on the part of the Mahomedans of India, a considerable and gratifying advance has already been made. The latest figures which I have been able to procure show me that in 1892, when the percentage of the Mahomedan population to the entire population of India was 21, the percentage of the Mahomedan scholars in public educational institutions was 19—no great disparity,—while in this Province of Bengal, the percentage of the Mahomedan population was 32, and that of Mahomedan scholars 25. I believe that these, on the whole, very creditable figures are not as yet reproduced in the higher stages of education in the professional, technical and art colleges; but the impulse has been communicated, the movement has begun and there is no crying "halt" in the modern march of enlightenment and emancipation. Subject to the principles which I have laid down, I believe that the share given by the State to Mahomedans in its public service is both just and generous. For the posts which are decided by public competition, discrimination or selection is obviously impossible; but in the case of posts which are filled by Government by nomination or otherwise, the object is to secure that fair and proportionate representation which you legitimately claim. When the Public Service Commission reported some years ago, it was found that of 2,588 persons engaged in executive and judicial work, 1866 or 72 per cent. were Hindus, and 514 or 19 per cent. Mahomedans—proportions that very nearly corresponded to the actual proportions of Hindus and Mahomedans in the total population of India at that time, which were respectively 75 and 20 per cent. A revised calculation would probably show figures even more favourable to your community of the representation of Mahomedans on local bodies and district boards. I cannot speak from first-hand knowledge; but local Governments are expected, in their appointment of nominated members, to have regard to the due representation of classes and interests otherwise unrepresented, and I believe that they acknowledge and act up to this obligation. In the Legislative Councils I find that there are two Mahomedans in the Councils severally of Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab, and one each in the Councils of Madras and the North-Western Provinces. I have also the advantage of one Mahomedan colleague upon the Legislative Council of the Government of India. These figures are not fixed, and there is no reason why they should not in your case, as in that of other constituent classes, correspond to the expanding capacity and power of the community. I may summarise what I have said by the remark that the symptom of Mahomedan advance, educational and otherwise, seems to me to be encouraging, and by reminding you that while your efforts are watched with a friendly eye by Government, the future rests for the most part in your own hands. I have not alluded, gentlemen, to the question of wakf properties, because I understand that you propose shortly to address a memorial to me on that subject. As regards a Moslem University in India, if it is intended to carry to a further stage the work already undertaken by the Aligarh College, which has so abundantly justified its existence by the production of a number of first-class men, it is a project to which all must wish well.

* Appeared in a portion of our yesterday's issue.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

According to Home reliefs the following units move next cold season:—Leaving India—11th Hussars to Egypt; S. Battery to Woolwich; 21st, 42nd, and 53rd Field Batteries to Trowbridge, Weedon, and Athlone; No. 3 Mountain Battery to Natal, 13th Eastern to Malta, 22nd Western to Aden, 18th Southern, Home, 12th Eastern to Dover, 11th Southern to Gosport. 2nd Essex, 2nd Derbyshire and 2nd Sussex to Aden. Coming to India—15th Hussars to Shorncliffe, A. Battery to Aldershot; 13th, 67th and 69th Field Batteries, and 10th Mountain Battery from Natal, 37th Southern to Ceylon, 16th Eastern to Egypt, 15th Southern to Gosport, 7th Eastern to Dover, 1st Essex and 1st Munster Fusiliers from Home, and 1st Leicestershire from Natal.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

POONA, FEB. 1.

From to-day all passengers coming to Poona from all directions will be medically examined before being permitted to leave the station premises. All third class passengers arriving after 6 p.m. will be detained as formerly till next morning, their clothing disinfected, and themselves bathed.

Dr. Gloster and two assistants have been appointed to watch all the trains.

After medical inspection and signing their names in the book, 1st and 2nd class passengers found healthy will be allowed to leave.

The death-rate in the city has increased during the past few days, but a species of influenza is believed to be the cause of the sickness.

THE PILWAI DISTURBANCES IN BARODA TERRITORY.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

VISNAGAR, JAN. 31.

MR. RUGHNATHRAO VAKIL, to-day, addressed the court on behalf of the accused. In the course of his address he laid stress on these points:—

The witnesses for the prosecution who identify the accused as having taken part in the commission of the offences are hostile to the accused, and belong to castes that have been for many years on bad terms with the Rajputs. Besides their story is improbable and untrustworthy. The State is strong and Rajputs weak, and so the witnesses naturally speak in favour of the prosecution. There are discrepancies in their statements and some witnesses have named a smaller number of Rajputs than they did in their former statements, and argued that they must have been put up by the police to name a large number of Rajputs on the first occasion. The details given by the witnesses who depose to the proceedings of the 25th April were not the same as those given by them in their first statements, and they contradict each other in some details. The statements of the witnesses who identify the accused persons are not sufficiently corroborated. The detectives and other police officers would naturally speak against the accused, and their statements were not trustworthy nor could the court put any reliance on their diaries and written reports of the occurrences to their superiors. There are discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses who speak about the attempt to remonstrate with the Rajputs, and therefore this should not be believed. The pleader urged that his opinion was that the Sarkar should have released on bail the men accused of non-bailable offences, and thus purchased peace. He said some times bail was taken in cases of non-bailable offences.

The court here remarked that bail cannot be taken in cases of non-bailable offences except for good reasons, and the discretion given by law is not to be used arbitrarily.

The pleader also urged that in his opinion Colonel Nissen would have done well not to ask Mr. Dhamnasker's permission to fire on the Rajputs. The pleader did not think the Rajputs had done or meant to do any harm. Touching the law-points, the pleader urged that the offence of waging war against the State was not constituted, as the Rajputs did not intend to overthrow the Government of his Highness.

The court here remarked that some witnesses had sworn that the Rajputs had resolved to take the gadi of Vijapur.

The pleader said that even if that evidence were believed, it was not enough to constitute the offence of waging war, and in his opinion it was necessary to show that the Rajputs intended to take the whole territory of his Highness. In regard to the offences of being members of an unlawful assembly, the pleader admitted that a large number of armed Rajputs used to assemble at Pilwai, but he urged that it was not unusual for Rajputs to carry arms, and as it was a month in which many marriages among Hindus are celebrated the gatherings may have been held on account of those occasions of rejoicings. The pleader admitted that if the court held that the assembly was unlawful it would follow that the offence of rioting was also committed. He further stated that if it were held that the Rajputs, fired on the military, it was to defend themselves from the attack by the military.

Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, addressed the court on behalf of five accused. He stated that he did not want to enter into evidence which had been dealt with by Mr. Rughnathrao, but would only remark that the evidence of identification, so far as his clients were concerned, was vague and unsatisfactory. On the points of law, he urged that no offence of waging war was committed as it was not to be supposed that the Rajputs intended to overthrow the Government of his Highness. He admitted that the Rajputs had constructed barricades and dug a trench and did assemble, but all that was done in order to save themselves from the attack of the military, and therefore no offence was committed. Counsel said it was not proved that the Rajputs fired on the military on June 3rd.

The court pointed out that Col. Nissen, Capt. Janardhan and Lt. Hardy swore that the Rajputs fired heavily on the military. Counsel urged that that was done to save their own lives and to enable them to run away, and submitted that in doing so the Rajputs committed no offence. He further submitted that it was not proved that the five men whom he represented joined the unlawful assembly with the common object of the assembly.

The judge will give his decision in the course of a few weeks.

LADIES' WORK GUILD.

ON Tuesday afternoon, Lady Sandhurst's Work Guild in connection with the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association were invited by the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Stanley Smith, to a party at her house on Malabar Hill. A large number of European and Native ladies attended, Lady Sandhurst, the President of the Association and Guild, being present. Lady Sandhurst played the most effective piece "Chanson Triste" which was warmly appreciated. Madame Koenig and her daughter played a very beautiful violin duet in perfect accord, which elicited only less applause than the solo Wieniawskie's "Legende," in which Madame Koenig excelled herself, Mrs. Stanley Smith accompanying on the piano. The honorary secretary gave some pretty peasant songs of Southern Italy, gay and touching, and she also sympathetically accompanied Mrs. J. C. Branson in a Tarantella and selections from "The Geisha" which delighted the audience. Mrs. Cunningham gave a recitation, "If we only Knew," with dramatic expression and true feeling. The guests in the intervals between the pieces enjoyed the songs and recitations of a gramophone introduced by Miss Benson. Among the members present were Mrs. Macarthur, Mrs. Candy and the Misses Candy, Lady Jehangier, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Chitty, Mrs. Sassoon, the Misses Ollivant, Mrs. and Miss Wacha, Mrs. Nusrulla Khan and Mrs. Mahomed Ali Bogay, Mrs. R. B. Branson, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Miss Benson, M.D., Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Lester, Miss Serene Cursetji, Mrs. Parekh, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Armstrong, and many others.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MODERN DUTCH PAINTERS.

SIEGFRIED WAGNER'S COMIC OPERA.

THE OPERA SYNDICATE.

LONDON JAN. 13.

MESSRS. Tooth and Sons are heartily to be congratulated on obtaining the loan of so fine a collection as now fills their galleries. They are over a hundred in number, and the selection is fine in quality and not narrowed to one line. There is sketch and finished work, figure and landscape, gaiety as the stolid Dutch can be said to be gay, and there are life's tragedies as well as life's labour burdens. Then there are marine and flower pieces, snow scenes and architecture. The first room is given up to drawings by all the most esteemed aquarellists of Holland, with the exception of M. Maris, who is not represented at all, and A. Mauve, to whom the first wall of the large gallery is devoted. Dutch watercolourists are purists, and are peculiarly skilful in dealing with sad-coloured tones. Hence it is that cloudy skies and moisture-charged atmosphere are so exactly rendered that they seem conjured up rather than painted. Big brushes well filled with very liquid paints are extraordinarily expressive. The paper often seems little more than stained, but in so graduated a way, and leaving the bare paper of so much account, that there is none of the sloppy and sodden appearance which English imitators of the Dutch school so often put before us. Poggenbeek thoroughly saturates the ground in "Flood Time," and its air and distance are in keeping, and there are other good things by him, although in one or two he forces the green of pastures too highly. There are delicious sketches by that master of draughtmanship J. Bosboom. Much enjoyment is given by the group of Mauves. His virtues are well-known, possibly they may be a little overvalued, but it is difficult to assert this when under the influence of his best things. If not of his "best," at any rate one may well rest content with drawings so atmospheric, silvery, and truly observed as "Shepherd and Flock," "Going Home," "A Sand Barge," "The Laundress," or the Millet-like figure piece "Sheep Shearing." Among the oil pictures there is a remarkably good Mauve, spacious in sky, air, and land "Heath near Haren." When judgment on a collector's part has been so good as here, it is hard to know which works claim attention most, but at any rate there can be no two opinions about this Mauve, or "Mother's Wealth," by Josef Israels; "A Landscape," W. Maris; "Waiting The Tide," W. Niesdag; "Arrival of Boats," J. Maris; or his finely coloured little landscapes "Below the Lock," and "An Old Bridge." Moreover, there is a quite unusual thing in tone, and treatment by him "Still Waters" and attention should likewise be directed to the cattle painting of Vrolyk (75), the effect of nipping cold in a snow scene by Der Chatel (90), and to the sensitively rendered meadow bordered river under evening light, "Return from Milking," by G. Poggenbeek.

The next General Assembly at Burlington House—the first for this year—is fixed for Tuesday, Jan. 31. There are two notable items in the agenda—the filling up of the vacancies in the list of the Associates, and the election of an Honorary Foreign Academician. The latter is probably the more difficult problem of the two. The honour is great, and the number from amongst whom selection may be made very large. Of the five existing members three are French, and two are German. But M. Gerome and M. Menzel alone have a wide popularity, as distinguished from appreciation, amongst their brethren. Originally all six members were French, the German element was a more recent innovation. It is "in the air" that there may be yet a more surprising innovation, and that amongst the names that will be submitted for choice will be that of an eminent American sculptor.

The election of an Associate is for the general body of English artists a more interesting event, and on the 31st there are three to be chosen. One will probably be a sculptor—a sculptor is wanted for the schools. Mr. Goscomb-John is said to have a good chance. For the other two vaccancies one should certainly be Mr. Alfred Cast, the proxime accessit of several recent elections. Mr. Collier is also in the running, a painter whose work has steadily improved for the the last two or three years. The purchases under the Chantrey Bequest are a kind of test of an artist's appreciation by the Academy, and Mr. Yeend King is also spoken of for promotion.

It is some few years since "A Salvation Army Shelter" drew marked attention to Mr. E. Borough Johnson. That picture—as realistic of life among the submerged tenth as "the Casuals" by Mr. Luke Fields proved itself to be at an earlier date—has found permanent abiding place in Australia; but certain studies for it, or replicas of such studies, are among the strong pencil drawings now to be seen at the Dowdeswell Galleries. Studies for the same picture were included in the show made by the Fine Art Society in 1892 of work by pupils of the Bushey School. Of that school Mr. Borough Johnson is now one of the best known artist, but as he is in the best sense a "Progressive" he is yet further to be reckoned with. There is great virility in these drawings made with a wide point, especially in those which have rugged, rustic figures as their subject, and more especially still, in those of old men's heads, for in not a few of the whole length figures there is disproportion between the head, and the trunk or limbs. It is this appearance of two models having been used, which spoils "The Harvester," "Con Expressione," and one or two more. But what a beautiful tool the pencil can be when it is employed with knowledge, and how intelligently Mr. Bourough Johnson transcribes the character of heads is seen much oftener. Studies of armour, and a portrait of himself are further evidence of his talents, but the female heads are less vital than the male, yet miss being spiritual. The rest of the walls are hung with water-colour drawings by Mr. Montagu Smyth, who has a very fluid touch, and a happy instinct for evolving pictures out of what, when dissected, seems meagre landscape material. He has taste in colour, although he does not concern himself with many different hues. Indeed, at the Dudley, Instituto, and British Artists', he has usually been seen more in tones than in colour; so that the present collection comes somewhat as a surprise, for dunes, canals, and grey, web skies are almost in the minority. His sympathies, or his habitual practice, lie so much with Holland, that the landscapes taken in East Anglia have, may-be, too much of Dutch character. Air, charged with moiture, he is as accurate in rendering as he is in diffused lights and in skies of clouds at varying levels.

The annual prize distribution and students' soiree in connection with the Clapham Art School took place the other night, and was very well attended. The prizes were presented by Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, the Chairman of the London County Council. In his address to the students, Mr. Wood said that the art of architecture was the one that had perhaps most relation to municipal functions. In London there were many fine buildings—many in the City which redeemed it from a mere bustling shop—also elsewhere, but the grand difficulty was that they had not room to see them.

Continuing, Mr. Wood said he did not know why they should not have a school for modelling smaller works in such metals as bronze. Also in the case of the precious metals it was evident that the jeweller depended wholly in his work on the intrinsic beauty of the metals and precious stones he used. Silver work consisted in the mere repetition of old designs, and there was absolutely no original work. In conclusion, Mr. Wood congratulated the students on their success. Some, he hoped, would become artists, but it was good that many should study who would never become artists, for in this way the true sense of art was diffused, which was necessary for its development.

The Opera Syndicate, to the development of which we have more than once referred, is now definitely formed to acquire from Mr. Faber the ground lease of Covent Garden Theatre, together with the modern copyrights, and the stock of scenery and costumes. There will be no appeal to the public, as the necessary capital to pay Mr. Faber and to retain a fund in hand has been much over subscribed by certain noble and other supporters of Covent Garden. Mr. Maurice Grau will, therefore, continue managing director, Earl de Grey and Mr. Higgins more particularly representing the opera subscribers. After the fancy dress ball season the theatre will be completely re-decorated, and furnished throughout with the electric light, while the new smoking saloon, and the much-needed improvements in the stage machinery, already ordered by Mr. Faber, will be completed. Otherwise the arrangements will be practically indentical with those of last season, and the co-operation of M. Jean de Reszke, Madame Calve, and other leading artists is thus next summer assured. The opera season will commence on May 8, and will extend to the end of July.

It will be observed that many of our most prominent composers—such as Sullivan, Parry, Mackenzie, Stanford, German, and others—do not contribute to this year's festivals. Some prefer a rest, others can find no suitable subject; while others are, not without justice, dissatisfied at the manner in which Festival novelties are neglected by London choral societies. British composers in this respect certainly do not have much luck.

Mr. Ffrangcon Davies has, we learn, decided definitely to settle in Berlin and at any rate for some time to come to devote himself mainly to German opera and to German music generally. The visits to this country of the eminent Welsh Baritone will therefore henceforward be only occasional, and his professional duties will mainly be divided between Germany and the United States.

Some days ago we were able to announce that the Opera Syndicate had taken over all Mr. Faber's interest in Covent Garden. This, of course, will imply a slight change in the arrangements, for it had been intended to rely more upon the older repertory, and there was even a talk (though only a talk) of reducing the subscription nights to four a week. Now however, except that the house will be redecorated and the stage machinery improved, the arrangements will be much the same as last season, and there may even be one Wagoer cycle, with Herr Dippel, Herr von Rooy, Frau Heink, and Frau Lilli Lehmann. There is also a talk of producing "Polyeucte," which, by the way Gounod originally wrote in London. The "Nibelungen" cycles in New York commenced last night, and by giving only twenty minutes' interval between each act it has been found possible to get even "Die Gotterdammerung," unabridged, over in five hours, namely, from 6.45 to 11.45. A matinee of the same opera, announced by Mr. Grau between 12.45 and 5.45 on the 16th prox. is we should imagine, more or less an experiment.

The death of Herr Albert Backer, conductor of the Berlin Dam Chor is likely to attract greater interest in Germany than here, where his music is little known. It is mostly sacred music, and includes a Mass in B minor a "Reformation Cantata" written for the Luther Festival of 1883, and an oratorio, "S lig aus Gnade," He also composed a symphony and many other works; while two of his songs, "Rattenfanger" and "Wilder Jager," have achieved great fame. He was born at Quedlinburg in 1834, and was a pupil of Debo, of Berlin.

Among the philanthropic efforts made from time to time to relieve the monotony of the City worker, the most successful have been the Tuesday concerts at the City Temple Hall. They have been going on now for about eight years, and apparently they are just as popular as when they were first started. Yesterday afternoon the 186th concert was given, and at one o'clock the hall of Dr. Parker's church was well filled by an orderly audience, who had an hour at their disposal. It could not have been better spent. The singers were Miss Julia Summers and Mr. Ruben Roberts, and Mr. Selwyn Summers was the accompanist. Mr. Alexander Watson's spirited recitation of Rudyard Kipling's "Gunga Din" was one of the successes of the afternoon, whilst Mr. Roberts fully deserved the applause he got for an artistic rendering of Sullivan's "Edward Gray." Miss C. Hazell conducted the concert, and introduced her father to the audience. Walter Hazell, M.P., required very little introduction. He has been identified with the movement from its beginning, and was apparently well known to most of the audience He said he had been ordered by his daughter to give them a new year's greeting. This he did cordially, whilst at the same time thanking the artists for their valuable co-operation. The concerts had maintained a high standard of excellence and popularity throughout, and he referred with satisfaction to the fact that they were doing useful work from a social point of view.

Two of the serial concerts of the winter season were resumed on Saturday after the Christmas recess, but for some reason the "Pops" were for once more crowded than the ballad concerts. The attendance indeed at Mr. Chappell's entertainments invariably increases after Chistmas, while as to the ballad concerts it was perhaps a little satirically surmised that some of their constant patrons during the holiday season preferred the pantomimes. It is possible also that the attendance, particularly in the more expensive seats, might have been larger if more novelties had been introduced. At this period of the year a large number of budding baritones and sopranos patronise Messrs. Boosey for the sake of adding to amateury the repertory of the drawing room. Only two new songs were tried at Queen's Hall on Saturday, namely, a somewhat conventional ballad by Miss Speare and Mr. Somerwell entitled "On a summer Morning," well sung by Miss Ada Crossley and a dashing military song entitled "The Gay Gordons," by Mr. S. Liddle. This was far more successfull than Mr. Somervell's ballad, and Mr. Andrew Black, who rendered it with the greatset spirit, was called upon to repeat the the last two verses. Mr. Edward Lloyd, in magnificent voice, sang Mr. Maybrick's "The Star of Bethlehem" and likewise the Serenata from Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Merchant of Venice" music, both songs, as usual at these entertainments, being encored. Mr Clifford Harrison imparted variety to the programme by some recitations, an excellent delivery of Sir Alfred Lyall's "Retrespection" being followed for an encore by "The Indian Mutiny." Mr. Henley gave some violin solos, and Mesdames Evangeline Florence, Ethel Bevans, and Louise Dale, Messrs. Thomas Thomas, Franklin Clive, and George Fergusson, likewise took part. At the next concert on Saturday week M. de Pachmann will appear.

A new and interesting dramatic project, a Correspondent writes, has been arranged by Mr. W. B. Yeat and his friends of the Irish Literary Society. It will take the form of a Dramatic Festival, which will be held in Dublin every spring. The character of the plays produced is to be "literary and national in the true sense of the word." The project, when before mooted, was checked by the provisions of the licensing laws in Dublin; but now that the laws have been changed, it is hoped that two plays will be produced in Dubin next May. One of the plays will be in verse on a mediæval theme, and the other, in prose, will deal with a subject of modern life. The title of the new venture is to be "The Irish Literary Theatre," and amongst those who have promised to aid it are Mr, Standish O'Grady and Miss Fiona Macleod. It is hoped that the new movement will give, not merely enthusiasm, but definite intellectual ideas and new forms of literary expression to what Mr. Yeats describes as a "most interesting awakening of national life in Ireland, consisting in the drawing together of all creeds and parties in the service of their country."

The final dress-rehearsal of the new Savoy opera, "The Lucky Star," was held on Saturday and as usual at this theatre the piece, which was stage-managed by Mr. Barker and was conducted by Mr. Ivan Caryll, went from beginning to end almost without a hitch, the rehearsal thus practically being tantamount to a regular performance. Criticism must, however, of course be reserved until after the first performance this evening. The French plot upon which the libretto is based, is more closely allied to opera bouffe than to romantic opera, but is mounted with the taste and costliness habitual under Mr. D'Oyly Carts's management, the scene of the Oriental court in the King's palace, in the second act, thanks to the uniforms worn by the dusky courtiers and the wonderful blends of colour in the Eastern dresses of the ladies froming an especially pretty spectacle. The opera has employed many pens, for the libretto is announced as "Founded and adapted from the French original of Leterrier and Vanloo, and an American version thereof by Cheever Goodwin and Woolston Morse, by arrangement with Mr. Francis Wilson, with some new dialogue by Charles H. E. Brookfield, and new lyrics by Adrian Ross and by Aubrey Hopwood, the whole revised and put together by H. L. The music by Ivan Caryll." Some of the original music written for the Paris Bouffes, twenty-one years ago, by M. Chabrier, is also utilised, particularly in the first finale; while it is an easy guess that the initials "H L" are those of that talented lady Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, whose maiden name was Helen Lenoir.

IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE FOR BOMBAY.

THE CONTINUOUS DELIVERY.

FOR many years the people of Bombay, particularly the commercial houses, have experienced considerable inconvenience in the despatch and receipt of business communications. The need for improvement was generally felt, and in July, last year, the necessity for approaching the Post Master General of Bombay was brought before the Chamber of Commerce, and that body opened up negociations. Before taking action, and to be sure of their ground under the direction of the late Mr. John Marshall, Secretary of the Chamber, a large number of letters were posted at all the various post offices in the Fort and suburban Bombay. At that time there were five deliveries per day, but the results showed great tardiness in delivery. The result of the tests was placed before the Post Office authorities. It was pointed out that the system fell short of the standard which the public, and the mercantile community especially, had a right to expect, and mention was made of the hourly delivery in Calcutta as an ideal for the Bombay officials to bear in mind. But the Chamber, while considering that anything which was feasible in Calcutta is practicable in Bombay, asked for only two additional deliveries, to be made during business hours. The Post Master General recognised the need of delivery with certainty and despatch. The Chamber of Commerce in the course of the correspondence alluded to the necessity of the postal arrangements meeting the public requirements, for officials often forget that the primary reason for the existence of the Postal Department is the public convenience. The most sanguine would have hesitated last August to prophesy that on and after the first of February we should have an elaborate hourly service. The new scheme is a comprehensive one, and does credit to the ability of Mr. Maxwell, the Post Master General, and Mr. E. R. Jardine, the officiating Presidency Postmaster, and their assistants. Doubtless the difficulties they have to contend with and the obstacles to be surmounted in substituting a complete for an incomplete system are very great, but before 1900 has dawned the busier parts of Bombay will enjoy postal facilities which even some of the large provincial towns at home do not possess.

No doubt the authorities here have been largely influenced in the adoption of the hourly delivery system by its success in Calcutta. The deliveries commence at six o'clock in the morning and continue each hour up to nine at night —sixteen deliveries in all—while on Sundays and Post-office holidays there will be two deliveries. The Fort area to be served includes that portion of the City bounded by the Tramway Stables at Colaba and the Esplanade Cross Road and the Native Infantry Lines. This district is divided into thirty parts, small in extent to enable the postman to make his round every hour. While delivering letters he collects those posted in the letter boxes placed within his beat—one at the base and the other at the terminal end. Under the system a letter posted at the General Post Office should be delivered at any address inside the boundaries specified within an hour, but we might say that yesterday as a test, a letter was posted at the G. P. O. at 10-55 a.m. and was not delivered until 1-30 p.m. If a letter is deposited in either of the street boxes it is delivered within two hours.

As soon as may be the communications between the sub-offices and the General Post Office will be improved, and as the new system is gradually perfected the area covered by the continuous system will be extended, and the localities now served by the Market, Mandvie, Prince's Dock, Girgaum, Umarkhadi, and Byculla Post Offices will have the same number of daily deliveries as the Fort. Subsequently the scheme will be extended to the areas now worked from Colaba, Mazagon, Tardeo, Malabar Hill, Jacob's Circle, Parel, and Ferguson Road Post Offices. As the needs of these latter places are not so urgent the delivery will be every two hours, but from these places an hourly despatch to the G. P. O. will be made to enable the system in the Fort to be perfect in its entirety. The scheme will not be extended to Dadur, Worli and Sewree sub-offices, but some improvements have been made.

In an order issued by the Department recently the co-operation of the public was sought; merchants were advised to provide letter boxes at their places of business in which postmen can place letters for delivery at the early morning and late evening deliveries. Further, to facilitate the disposal of local letters a separate letter box has been provided at the G. P. O. for such letters, and the public are requested to direct their messengers to use this box for local correspondence, as letters posted in the box for inland mails are liable to delay. The increased annual expenditure necessitated is assessed at Rs. 40,000, and no doubt in time the postal revenue will vastly increase. Yesterday there was little or no difference in the number of letters posted, which is not to be wondered at, seeing how inadequately the improved service has been advertised. Very few realised yesterday that an hourly postal system had been introduced in the Fort and its vicinity. When that comes to be understood the public will doubtless largely avail themselves of the boon, so long delayed.

LADY CURZON.

A BENGALI APPRECIATION.

THE editor of the Bengali newspaper the "Bangabasi," has seen Lady Curzon, and has penned an article on her ladyship thus:—

"Our Viceroy is an accomplished gentleman, and no less accomplished is his lady. Marriage is a divine dispensation, beyoned human control, and seldom are husband and wife so well-matched as have been matched Lord and Lady Curzon."

"Lady Curzon has inherited all the virtues of her father. The father is a man of iron resolution. He possesses unfailing perseverance and never gives up the pursuit upon which he has set his heart. The daughter resembles the father in this respect. She, too, possesses unshakable resolution, and has the patience to wait for the fulfilment of her purpose. Womanly fickleness can never disturb her heart. The father is far-sighted and can, from a study of the present, infer what the future will be. The daughter has inherited this rare gift from her father. The daughter, like the father, can also keep her head cool in the midst of trying difficulties.

"Through the grace of God, Lady Mary has been born the daughter of a rich, wise and accomplished father. She has come to the world endowed with keen intelligence.

"With her rare intellectual gifts she combines in herself rare personal charms. In her, virtue and beauty have been splendidly blended, and, figuratively speaking, she is like a diamond set in gold or the full moon in the clear autumnal sky. It is very rarely that we find beauty so wedded to virtue. As a general rule, where we find beauty we do not find virtue, and where we find virtue we do not find beauty. Nothing but singular good luck endows a person with both virtue and beauty, and it must be a woman's rare good fortune if she happens to rival Rati (wife of the god of love) in beauty, and Saraswati (goddess of learning) in intelligence. But Lady Curzon is something more than this. She rivals Rati in beauty, Saraswati in intelligence, and Lakshmi (goddess of wealth) in the profuseness of her worldly possessions—she is the gifted, accomplished and learned daughter of a millionaire. In beauty she closely approaches the poet's ideal:—

"'There in the fane, a beauteous creature stands,
The first best work of the Creator's hands:
Whose teeth like pearls, whose lips like Bimbas show,
And fawn-like eyes still tremble as they glow.'
(Wilson's translation of "Meghduta.")

"Her colour is like that of molten gold, its whiteness having already assumed a tinge of red in the warm climate of this country, Her teeth are like a set of pearls. Her waist is beautifully slender. Her "raven tresses," setting off the whiteness of her white complexion, make her look like the very image of Saraswati. Her well-shaped head with its black hair is beautifully placed upon her swanlike neck. Her eyes are not dark, neither are they tinged with red. Their colour is rather handsomely purple. Ever restless as they are, they are beaming with intelligence. Lady Curzon bears in her handsome person all the auspicious marks of prosperity. Her forehead is small and narrow. Her neck is like the neck of the swan, and her voice resembles the voice of the cuckoo. As we have already said her eyes sparkle with intelligence—her eyes, which are silently eloquent. At first sight, her face looks like the face of a proud woman. But look at it closely and you will find it not pride, but self-reliance. Lady Curzon wants to lead and not to be led; she wants to rule and not to be ruled. In childhood she was the leader of girls like herself. In youth she has been the leader of young women. Now she is the leader of millions of men and women, Lady Curzon knows how to rule.

"In fact, she seems to have been born and bred to rule—as if Nature has endowed her with rare and noble virtues advisedly with the object of making her the consort of India's Governor-General. Lady Curzon rules not only the society of women, but also the society of men. To see her is to respect and revere her."

BOMBAY LADY TEACHERS.

AN ASSOCIATION SUGGESTED.

A VERY interesting meeting was held at Government House on Friday, January 27. Miss Manning having made some suggestions with a view to helping the poorer class of English speaking female teachers in Bombay, her Excellency Lady Sandhurst invited all the representative lady teachers to meet her and the Ladies' Committee of the National Indian Association in order to put the matter before them and to invite discussion. This very practical move on the part of Lady Sandhurst was warmly responded to. There were present:—Mrs Sassoon, Mrs. D. J. Parakh, Mrs. Ranade, Mrs. Mulji Barbhaya, Mrs. J. F. Petit, Miss Benson, Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Dimmock Mrs. Childe and Miss S. M. Cursetjee of the Ladies Committee, N. I. A. Teachers present were:—Mrs M A Tenant and Miss D C Nazir (Sir J C Readymoney School), Mrs Trimbak Canaran (Superintendent Lower Colaba School); Miss P C Nazir, (The Merwanjee Seth School); Miss Hunt, M A (Alexandra N G R Institution), Miss Saunders (Missionary Settlement for University Women); Miss Franklin (Frere Fletcher School); Miss B R Parukh B. A. (English School for Native Girls); Miss Parker, (Byculla Girls' School); Miss A M Clark, (St John's Orphanage Umarkadi); Miss Edge (Girgaum Girls' High School); Miss Sarabai Ghellabhai (Null Bazaar Girls') School, Miss Aimai Khursedjee Mehta (Bai Ruttonbai Dinshawjee Petit School) and Miss Aimai Hormusjee Printer, (Goculdas Tejpal School.)

Lady Sandhurst, President of the Ladies Branch of the N. I. A, opened the proceedings saying I think a few words are necessary to explain why I have asked you all to meet here. When Miss Manning was in Bombay last month she pointed out to the Committee of the Ladies Branch of the N. I. A. that during her visits to the many schools in Bombay, she had been struck by the wide differences in the condition and surroundings of the various female teachers. This, she thought, was owing, to a large extent, to the very small pay of some of the teachers in the smaller schools; many of them able to understand and speak English, and all of them intelligent and anxious to improve if only the opportunity offered; and it occurred to her, that they could do much for each other if they would form a guild and meet occasionally, especially if their more advanced and more fortunate sisters would come forward and join such a guild, and help them by associating with them and by showing a friendly sympathy in their work. Miss Manning's idea was, that, as it would be impossible to ask for any subscription from teachers whose pay is barely sufficient for their daily wants, our association might take the matter up, organize the guild, arrange for its meetings, provide the room and bear such small expenses as might arise in connection with such gatherings. It is to discuss this matter that I have invited you here to-day Miss Benson has, I know a suggestion to make which might be more useful to you than the one I have just put before you.

Miss Benson said that the Ladies Branch of the N. I. A. having decided to form a guild and Library with a view to assisting the lady teachers of Bombay she proposed with the sanction of Her Excellency that this could be best carried out through the agency of the excellent organization now existing in the "Teacher's Association"; and her suggestion was that they might offer the Teachers Association certain funds to be applied for the benefit of lady teachers only; and also ask them to keep our Library for the lady members of the Teachers Association. She wrote to Prof. Velinkar, Secretary to the "Teachers Association, some days ago, asking for some general information about lady teachers and his answer encouraged her to believe that her proposal would be well received by the Teachers Association.

Lady Sandhurst then called on the lady teachers present to give their views. Miss Edge considered the idea of a Women's Association of teachers a very valuable one on the part of the National Indian Association. If help was to be extended to those most in need of it, these women teachers should be helped in every possible way. The suggestion was welcomed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Teachers' Association. If women teachers were to have a club of their own, it should at least be affiliated with the existing Teachers' Association for men and women. "Union is strength," the men would help the women and the women the men. The idea of a women teacher's guild or association is not altogther a new one. It occurred to Miss Kimmins the Lady Principal of Girgaum School and a teacher of many years experience in India. Miss Edge added that she was more in favour at the time of an Association for men and women on equal terms and such an association had now been formed and was in existence, called "The Teachers Association of Bombay" but there many questions affecting only, or chiefly were girls school and in relation to these it was very desirable that women should have a branch of their own. With regard to the proposed library exclusively for women teacher it did not at first sight commend itself but further light on the suject might be forthcoming. Educational libraries and museums were very desirable if not absolutely necessary in themselves, a sub-committee of women teachers might be appointed to deal especially with girls schools.

Miss S. M. Cursetjee said she was not in favour of all exclusive Female Teachers Guild. The number of Female Teachers in Bombay about 550 of whom hardly 100 would be up to the required mark. The chief aim of Teachers' guild would be to study the different books on the theory Besides the formal tion of a Teachers' Guild is beyond the scope of the Ladies Branch of the N. I. A. most of whose members was not in this profession and whose funds too were too limitted to bear the expense. She proposed that instead of the ephemeral task of formed ing an exclusive Female Teachers Guild the Ladies Branch of the N. I. A, should strengthen Mr. Macdonald's Teachers' Association and to the best of their means aid female teachers to become members of it. Lady Sandhurst remarked that as Miss Manning had been staying with Mrs. Dimmock she would perhaps be the best person to explain further what was intended. Mr. Dimmock said she did not think Miss Cursetjee quite grasped Miss Manning's idea—it was no means to include indescriminately every single female teacher in Bombay and to form them into a guild whether they desired it or not. Her idea was that there were a number of intelligent English speaking teachers in the various schools on very low pay, women who worked hard, and desired to improve themselves but had neither the means nor opportunity of doing so. Not only had many of them no books or materials for study but they had not even a quiet spot in their poor homes where they could study. They all knew of the earnestness with which Miss Manning interested herself in all matters connected with the improvement of women in India, and if she observed in her visits to the many schools in Bombay that there was a need for such a guild as they had been discussing they might take it for granted that there was room for this work. The reason Miss Manning wished the N. I. A. to take up the matter was because she realised that there must be no expense entailed on the teachers and as the meetings proposed would be of the simplest, the drain of the funds would not be great, Ladies could always be found amongst us willing to lend a drawing room and to help in various ways that lightened the expense. However these were details to be arrange hereafter. It was their sole desire to be of use to the teachers. If their object was better obtained by merely assisting the funds of the Teachers Association or in helping in any manner they might suggest, she was sure they would be very willing to do it in that way.

Lady Sandhurst said that they were not going to be selfish and keep the idea all to themselves. They were a friendly association and their one wish is to be useful where we can and as far as funds permit.

Mrs. Dimmock gave particulars about the Library Miss Manning wished to start for the sole use of female teachers in Bombay. Miss Manning was very anxious that we should form a library exclusively for the use of female teachers. She felt sure there must be many who would welcome the free use of books. teachers who were too shy or perhaps had no opportunity of obtaining books from the general free libraries. Miss Manning said she would be glad to send out books for this purpose and she felt sure some publishers, she knew, would gladly contribute books from time to time, she wished the Association to undertake the care and responsibility of such a library. Mrs. Dimmock thought they could do so in connection with whatever association undertook the scheme they had just been discussing.

Miss Hunt of the Alexandra Institution spoke on the question of the housing of the library. She said that the Honorary Secretary of the Teachers' Association had told her, that if the proposed Female Teachers' Guild were united with the existing Teachers' Association, their combined funds, with such aid as friends would give to the Teachers' Association, would suffice to hire a room, which would be the beginning of a Teachers' Institute. This room would accommodate the library promised to the guild, and such books as might, from time to time, be presented to the Teachers' Association. It would also serve as a centre for social intercourse. Lady Jehangir said she would like to repeat a suggestion she had made at the last meeting of the Ladies' Committee, namely, that teachers should be invited once or twice a year to the Social gatherings given by the Bombay Branch of the N. I. A. This proposal had been carried and she hoped it would afford some pleasure to the teachers, some ammusement being generally provided. Miss Edge said the teachers would like to have is a room or rooms, of their own, something on the same line, as that they had at Cambridge, where they could meet, see friends, read, and have a cup of tea if they wished.

Miss Benson having prepared two resolutions on the proceeding, Lady Sandhurst put them to the vote.

"That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to form a guild or club for women teachers, that this should be done by the National Indian Association in connection with the Teachers Association."

Offering to form library for the use of women only.

That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to form a guild or club for women teachers, and to assist in this object the National Indian Association

might offer certain funds to the Teacher' Association offering also a Library for the use of women only or requesting that a room be reserved on some nights for women only.

The first having been unanimously accepted it was resolved that the Secretaries, Mrs. Childe and Miss S. M. Cursetjee be requested to send a letter to embodying the result of this discussion to the Secretary of the Teachers' Association for comment and suggestion.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to Her Excellency for her kindness in calling the eeting Her Excellency replied that it had been a very great pleasure to her to meet the ladies present and she hoped something really useful might grow up of this small beginning.

NINETEEN CENTURY PROPHETS.

"BROTHER" PRINCE AND THE ABODE OF LOVE.

THE death of the Rev. H. T. Prince, which was announced on January 12, and of T. Baldwin, last of Sir W. Courtenay's followers, which was announced a few days ago, breaks links with a past which the present generation has almost forgotten—a past so strange that it seems to belong to some other age entirely.

Those of us who remember the Exhibition of 1851 may recall the sensation that was then caused by Mr. Prince's appearance in semi-royal state, with carriage and four, postillions and outriders, and his insistence on being addressed as "My Lord." That was his introduction to the general public. "Who is he?" all onlookers asked. "An Evangelical clergyman, of rather extreme views;" one was sometimes told, "belonging to the school of Mr. Close." But such an answer was obviously unsatisfactory. Why the postillions and outriders? Why the address as "My Lord?" And why was it that the Evangelical school was so eager and anxious to disclaim all connection? Then came rumours that Mr. Prince claimed a far higher commission than that of an ordinary religious leader—how high a commission one is almost afraid to think. And then came intelligence of the strange institution yclept "Agapemone" that he had founded an Abode of Love, where his followers, after depositing all their cash in his hands, might live together, "sharing all things in common," and realising the perfect life.

ONE THING AT ANY RATE WAS CLEAR

about this quasi-conventual establishment — that its inmates realised the utility of having high walls to shut out inspection by all prying busybodies. But in other respects the distinction from an ordinary convent was obtrusive. What the walls enclosed was a lordly pleasure ground, recalling rather the retreat of Boccaccio's raconteurs than the rule of St. Benedict. Sumptuous dinners that went into the sacred precincts, and gorgeous equipages that issued from it, evidenced that at any rate there was no monastic austerity about the new establishment. It was a community of "brothers and sisters," living beautifully and delicately, and having the inestimable advantage of having their souls, as well as their monetary affairs, cared for by a clergyman who claimed a considerable measure of Divinity. Then came

THE INEVITABLE EXPOSURE.

Most of Mr. Prince's followers were opulent, but some few were not, and it was these latter that firs' caused scandal. The poorer "brothers and sisters" found themselves delegated to menial employments. Hinc multe lacrimæ! A monk or nun, when ordered to scrub a floor will do so with some contentment, knowing that brother-monk or sister nun will have to do the same to-morrow. But the poorer member of Mrs. Prince's Agapemone found that they had no such consolation. Hence poorer brothers and sister endeavoured to withdraw from the community, and recover their hard-earned shillings from the common stock—all of which backsliding of course, caused the Rev. H. J. Prince much pain and distress. But worse was to follow. An unbelieving wife, whose husband has joined the Agapemone, actually went to law to obtain custody of her children on the ground that her husband's proceedings were contrary to morality, and an impious judge actually allowed her claim! Then came the Nottidge case, in which an Agapemone lady's relatives reclaimed her money on theground that her disposal of it was due to "an imposter working on a weak intellect," Another impious judge decided this case too against Mr. Prince; and since that time the founder and president of the Agapemone has passed out of public notice. It will be news to most that he is only now dead, and that his Agapemone is still peopled with followers.

erhaps even stranger than Mr. Prince's career is the story recalled by the death of Baldwin, above-mentioned, lieutenant of the man who dubbed himself "Sir William Courtenay," and sixty years ago found dozens of Kentish

YOKELS READY TO DIE FOR HIM

on faith of his being what Mr. Prince apparently claimed to be. What the claim was one shrinks from mentioning in such a connection. Half-knave, half-mad, but very beautiful in person, and with a rare fascination of manner, we see "Sir W. Courtenay" (alias "Thoms") exercising such a power over the sober tradesmen of Canterbury that his name was one to conjure by in the elections. Then we see him heading a band of fanatics to whom he promised, and who believed, that he would cut Kent up for them into slices. Then we see in the twilight of a wood some horrible parody of the Last Supper, and hear promise like St. Peter,s, "To prison and to death," which was actually kept by some dozen of his followers. And then, last scene of all, as recounted to me by one who saw it, a young girl comes into the barn, where his corpse and the corpses of his shot down followers lie' sprinkling water on her hero that he might rise again as he had promised.

So long ago this story of "Sir William Courtenay" seems, that one may be pardoned for mentioning one more link with the past, from his own recollection. There was an old woman "worn and wasted," whom I knew as a boy, and she was always working, working at embroidery and lace, but no one could guess for what purpose. When she died, a few years ago, the mystery was solved. It was always clothes for "Sir William Courtenay" that she was making.

THE STILL-BELIEVED-IN HERO OF HER GIRL-HOOD,

on whose corpse she had poured water, and among the clothes was a robe in which he was to be crowned! While thinking of Sir William Courtenay and the founder of the Agapemone, one's thoughts carry one to a still stranger survival, to the existence still, at a still greater age than Mr. Prince's fourscore and ten, of the last of the Irvingite Apostles who, in 1835, felt themselves commissioned to complete the work which another Twelve, eighteen centuries before, had founded. But here we must halt. Whatever view one may take of "tongues" and "prophecyings" in the "Catholic Apostolic "Church, no reverently-minded person can hear them without a thorough belief in the good faith of the speakers. In a letter before me from so hard-headed a man as the late Archdeacon Hare I find a mention of the genuine emotion he felt at one of the revivalist meetings in Ulster, when he again heard "the strange wild cry that I heard thirty years ago from Irving's handmaidens." Whether there was good faith and genuine self-deception in the case of the Rev. H. J. Prince and "Sir William Courtenay," is a thing which only charity justifies one in believing.

The funeral of Brother Prince, founder of the Agapemone or Abode of Love, at Spaxton, Somerset took place on the 12th January in grounds attached to the Institution, which are understood to be licensed for burial. Although the obsequies were of a strictly private character, they were attended by, amongst others, upwards of 120 members of the Agapemonian Church or Ark of the Covenant, on Clapton Common. These travelled from London by Great Western, and were accompanied by two or three representatives of the sect from Norway. Some hymns were sung at the graveside, and prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Hugh Pigott, of London, formerly Curate of St. Jude's, Mildmay Park. It is not yet known whether the few remaining members of the body at Spaxton will remain inmates of the Agapemone.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage desire to offer their warmest thanks to the Public for their generous support of the Scottish concert, held in the Town Hall on 24th January 1899, the proceeds of which, after paying all expenses are Rs. 1,310-12-8.

They would also like to take this opportunity of thanking the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted at the concert, and to whose help its great success is due.—Yours etc.,

Bombay, Feb. 1.

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist or "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

GOLFERS I HAVE MET.—I:

PLAYERS WHO PLAY AND WHO DON'T

THE golf links are quite a feature of our little up-country station, and form a vantage ground to the philosophic looker-on for the study of character a vantage ground only excelled perhaps by the opportunities of similar research offered by a prolonged voyage on one of our mammoth passenger liners. The habitues of the golf links may be broadly divided into two types or classes: first, the golfer *par excellence*, and second the man who golfs, the substantive man being in this instance employed in its wider and dualsexed meaning. The first may be described as one who plays the game of golf from love of the game alone, the second, one for whom the niceties and intricacies of the pastime are but means to an end, and who adopts this form of sport from love of something (or preferably some body) else which may be thereby attained.

Amongst the votaries of the royal and ancient game in Pujapore,

MAJOR A. (I purposely avoid names as the characte mentioned in this short sketch, though now departed to fresh links and bunkers new, will surely recognise themselves should this meet their eyes-) was without doubt to be classed with the former of these types. An enthusiast of the worst description, he breathed, ate, drank and lived for golf alone, He could not even offer the excuse of being a Scotchman, though the name of St. Andrews was only to be mentioned by him with bated breath, a sort of earthly Valhalla where good golfers might hope to go when they died. When not engaged in the performance of the small amount of military duty demanded of him by a tyrannicalGovernment—an utter waste of time which might have been so profitably employed otherwise—the Majors one occupation of a morning was the study of the Rules of golf, varied by the perservying practice of some trickly approach shot or the pains-taking repetition of some wonderful putting stroke in which the necessary force and the inequalities of the ground had been worked out and studied to, so ispeak, five places of decimals. It must be confessed though, that neither of these strokes was ever known to come off when put to the test of actual demonstraitn in the course of a game. The Majors compound was,

HONEYCOMBED WITH HOLES AND ARTIFICIAL BUNKERS.

While the remaining space was taken up by carefully prepared "browns" and teeing grounds. At unwary stranger ealing at his bungalow was liable on have his eye knocked out by a whizzing Silverton or to be maimed for life by a crashing blow from what the Major mendaciously described as a captive (!) practice ball, an adamantine sphere of composition attached to a string, which latter invariably snapped whenever the ball was struck by the club, Those of us who knew him and his little ways made a point of always shouting "Fore" when approaching the Major's gate; any other exclamation of warning or alarm would probably have been unheeded. On the links the Major was, it must be reluctantly admitted, an intolerable bore. His one admition, as he himself used to declare, was to 'play the game.' This, being interpreted, was to take a quarter of an hour to each stroke, to study and even pace out the intervening ground between the 'lie' and the point aimed at, to waver for an indefinite time as to which was the most suitable club for the particular shot contemplated, and to keep waiting, in a frenzy of impatience not unaccompanied by sulphureous language, those unhappy players who had the misfortune to be behind him. Not content with this deliberate and irritating procedure as far as he himself was concerned, he must needs criticise his partner's or opponent's play, find fault with his method of addressing the ball, his style, his choice of clubs, the very clothes in which he played. If one were unwise enough to attempt to defend oneself or to argue with him, he would immediately produce Hutchinson on Golf from some unsuspected hiding-place on his person and quote chapter and verse in support of his statement, following this up with an interminable dissertation on the rules and principles of the game until the yell of some exasperated player in rear put an end for the moment to the infliction. But enough of Major A. His regiment has long since gone Home and he, mercifully, with it. His departure was a blessed relief and the Pujapore golfers drank their mutual congratulations at the Club the evening he left.

A GOLFING ENTHUSIAST OF A VERY DIFFERENT TYPE,

though to be included in the same category as the Major, was B., a Civilian, Having taken to the game somewhat late in life, it had a fascination for him as unaccoutable as it was thrown away, for no earthly prower could ever have made even a passable player of this scion of the heavens. He was what Americans call a crank, his crankiness taking the from of playing every stroke according to a fixed method of his own. Method, in fact, was the rock on which he split, the stumbing block which was bound to bring to the ground his best directed efforts to master the game, Having after mature deliberation become the possessor of five good clubs namely a driver, a brassey, a niblick a lofting iron and a putter any others in his estimation being superfluous and unnecessary, he had them carefully labelled A. B. C. D. and E. respectively in the above order, and thus equipped, proceeded to the links. Carefully teeing his ball, he drove off with A., landing the ball in a thick clump of cactus, from which he dislodged it with B., the brassey, making his third shot from a nice clear "lie" with C. the niblick. Having by some marvellous piece of good fortune arrived on the brown with this stroke, he proceeded to hole out with his ofting iron; but this proving inadequate, he had twice worked through the whole five clubs in succession before finally landing the ball in the wished-for haven. From this course of procedure he never deparated, and no advice, no ridicule, would turn him from the error of his way. "My good fellow," he would say when remonstrated with for his folly, "authorities on the game have laid down that certain differently constructed clubs have to be used when playing golf. Of these clubs I have selected five, and in order to prevent my forming a slavish partiality for any particula one, as there is no doubt a great tendency to do, I make it a rule to play with each one in succession and in its proper order so that I may attain an equal degree of profieiency in the use of all five." He would then proceed to drive off from the teeing-ground with his niblick, it being that club's turn, and as the direction of a niblick stroke is at the best of times uncertain, he usually spent a considerable portion of his round searching for lost balls.

MAKING THE ROUND.

To turn to the second and numerous class of players, namely, those who, with no real love of the game as a make the round of rhe golf links every evening. Their characters were as varied as their motives, or as their play. There was the elderly person with an inclivation to liver, the sporting Sub., who called tennis "pat ball", and who thought this as a way as any other of keeping in condition while his polo pony was laid up; the fat man who daily found greater difficulty indetermining the whereabouts of his waist, and who was too short-winded for any more violent form of exercise; the medal-hunters, contemptuously styled "tizzy snatchers" (by the duffers), whose only reason for playing was the hope of carrying off the monthly sweep; the love sick youth and the equally fatuous maiden who together sought the sequestered bunker for the chance of a few minutes' uninterrupted bliss, and the man who played for no earthly reason that anyone could discover.

FOREMOST AMONGST THE LATTER WAS COLONEL C.

He was neither fat, nor in love, nor had he the slightest ambition to win the monthly medal (which probably saved him considerable disappointment) he played a good game of tennis and infinitely preferred it to golf, and his liver was as sound as on the day he first arrived in India. Yet there were but few evenings that his burly form was not to be seen strolling in a leisurely way round the links, followed by a diminutive chokra staggering under his weight of a multiplicity of clubs of which his master never by any chance used more than two. The truth was, the Colonel was a from frivoller, a cheery, good-natured fellow to whom life, even life in Pujapore, was one broad grin, who had never taken anything or anybody seriously in the course of his existence, and who as was beloved by his junior officers, who knew him as he was reviled by the District Staff who did not. When on one occasion a very great personage descended from the heights of the Nilgiri Olmypus and was inspecting the regiment a, man was discovered without a shirt on. Do you see this Colonel C. ? thundered the big wig This man has actually nothing on beneath his tunic. Shouldn't wonder Sir blandly replied the Colonel I find it very hot myself this morning and Colonel C. was noted down in the personages private memo book as either purposely insolent or hopelessly imbecile.

BUT TO RETURN TO GOLF.

The Colonel generally played his round by himself The exertion of taking the game seriously involved by the presence of an energetic opponent made him hot, he said. Besides there were few who were sufficiently indifferent to put up with the Colonels lengthy and reapeated interludes in the course of a game. He would stop at any moment to chaff the lovers to jeer at the fat man, to sarcastically encourage the medal hunters or to discuss with the sporting Sub, the chance of the different ponies at the forthcoming sky meeting He was hailfellow well met with each and every-one. For this one he had a joke for another a good-natured jibe, for all a word in passing. But it was for the lovers especially that the Colonel had a particular predilection. They afforded him infinite amusement, and it must be confessed that he, on his part, was a very thorn in the flesh to those in this unfortunate condition. He would come upon them suddenly insome isolated nullah which other and more discriminating, or possibly sympathetic, players had passed discreetly by. On his appearance a hasty search would be made for an obviously non-existent lost ball. But this never deceived the Colonel "Hullo, Miss Smith (or Jones or Robinson, as the case might be,) lost your ball again, have you? Let me help you to look for it. I'm in no hurry." Then, in an audible aside to her partner,—"Brown, you dog, this is the fourth ball you've lost in this nullah this week. I'd recommend you playing without one." And so on till in desperation, the unhappy youth would surreptitiously produce the missing ball from his pocket and the pair would resume their game until their tormentor was out of sight or had found another victim, Vix.—In the *Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th January.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th December 1898, forwarding plan of Port Trust Building No. 102, standing on the south side of Musjid Bridge South Road, which requires repairs, estimated to cost Rs. 700 and proposing that it be pulled down for the following reasons:—

(*a*) The building is a very old one,

(*b*) It projects on to Musjid Bridge South Road and occupies about 108 square yards of that road,

(*c*) The house and compound occupy about 645 square yards while 76 sqare yards of ground on the east side is kept vacant to give access to the godowns,

(*d*) If it be removed the 604 square yards of land freed would soon be let for building purposes and bring in considerably more revenue than the building now does, and adding that the building would probably fetch Rs. 500 if sold for removal.

Submitted plan M-5, above referred to.

Read report from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th December 1898, saying that the 4 godowns below the house bring in Rs. 38 per month and the rent value of the top floor now occupied, rent-free, by a Traffic Inspector may be taken at Rs, 25 per month, making a total income of Rs, 756 per year exclusive of maintenance and repairs; and observing that if the building were entirely removed and the land set free, an area of 604 square yards, after allowing for road improvement, would be available for leasing; and that the average annual rent for the plot for a term of 50 years at the Trustees' sanctioned rates of rent in that locality would be Rs. 1,268 per year against Rs, 756, the rent value of the present premises, so that the gain to the Trustees, by demolishing the house, may, therefore, be taken at Rs. 1,268 *minus* Rs. 756, or Rs. 512 per annum after providing Rs. 25 as house-rent in lieu of the existing free quarters, and recommending that the building should be removed; suggesting at the same time that sanction may be accorded to a house-rent allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem, in lieu of free quarters, for the Carnac-Mody Bunder Inspector in order that the necessary provision may be made in the Budget for 1899-1900.

Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, recommending that the building may be sold for removal, that full and sufficient notice should be given to the occupants, as the building will not be touched before April next, that the Musjid Bridge Road, south, being a Municipal Road, the Corporation might be offered free of charge the piece of land now occupied by the building sufficient to admit of the road being completed to full width on condition that they at their expense make and complete that part of the road so vacated, and that the house-rent allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem in lieu of free quarters may be sanctioned as proposed by the Traffic Manager, provided that no charge is at any time made by the Inspector for night, holiday, Sundayorany extra work pertaining to the legitimate duties of his appointment, and always provided that the allowance can only be drawn when the Inspector resides on the Elphinstone Estate.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved and sanctioned.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th January 1899, requesting sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 2,000 for the maintenance of flotilla up to the end of the current financial year, saying that the amount asked for in his Budget Estimates was Rs. 12,000, but that only Rs. 7,000 was sanctioned.

Resolution.—The extra amount required may be sanctioned as a Revenue charge under Section II, Item 37, of the Budget.

PLAGUE AND NIGHTWORK.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 20th January 1899, saying that the plague having increased and the coolies being averse to night-work he would propose that such work be stopped, as otherwise many of the labourers are likely to leave the city.

Submitted letter from the Dock Contractors, dated 19th January 1899, addressed to the Docks Superintendent, asking that, as far at possible, arrangements should be made to avoid night-work.

Submitted statement of vessels that worked at night during December 1898, showing that night-work is carried on in the Docks very regularly, as many as 10 to 21 gangs of Dock coolies being kept at wok night after night.

Read note by the Chairman explaining, what was done in previous years.

RESOLUTION.—With effect from the 1st February, 1899, the extra fee of Rs. 260, instead of Rs. 30, should be re-imposed until further orders and further the Docks Superintendent should not undertake work at night when in his opinion there may be a risk of disturbing the arrangements for the daily supply of labour at the Docks.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 29th Jan. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 30th Jan. 1899.	For week ending 30th Jan. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 30th Jan. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	809	17	699
" piloted out of harbour	22	813	19	694
" transported	8	568	10	418
" attended to	2	64	...	98
" Warped	...	90	...	43

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP ECLIPSE.

THE Flagship Eclipse, Captain Paul W. Bush, with Rear-Admiral A. L. Douglas, Naval-Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, Mrs. Douglas and the Misses Douglas, on board, arrived in harbour this morning from Colombo which port she left on the 28th January. The Eclipse left Calcutta on the 16th January and called at Trincomali leaving the same on the 22nd idem for Colombo. She will remain in Bombay till the end of March next, but probably will proceed to Muscat about the middle of thismonth, with the Admiral on board. Admiral Douglas, accompanied by Mrs. Douglas, the Misses Douglas, his Flag-Lieut G. V. C. Knox, and Private Secretary, Mr. E. F. E. Gipps, landed at the Apollo Bunder privately, at 11-45 a.m., thence they drove to the Admiralty House at Marine Lines. The Eclipse had a fine passage. Major C. P. Triscott, Assistant adjuntant general, paid an official visit to the Captain on board at 12-30 p.m. A Salute of 13 guns was fired from the land Saluting Battery at 11-45 a.m., to announce the landing of H. E. Rear-Admiral Douglas.

MADRAS JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

THERE will shortly be some rather extensive temporary changes among the Judges and legal officers of Government in Madras. Three of the Judges of the High Court have applied for leave, namely Messrs. Shephard, Davies and Benson; but only two can get it. The question of appointment to these temporary vacancies will then have to be considered, We understand that Mr. Lewis Moore will act again for the Civilian Judge who succeeds in getting leave; and that Mr. R. B. Michell will act for Mr. Justice Shephard, if the latter gets the leave he is entitled to Mr. Michell, it is stated, intended taking leave himself, but if he succeeds to the acting vacancy on the High Court Bench, he will doubtless forego his leave until Mr. Justice Shephard returns, Mr. Michell's elevation to the High Court, or his departure on leave, which ever happens first, will leave a vacancy in the Small Cause Court, Dewan Bahadur P. Srinivasa Row's retirement shortly, as he has not been granted an extension of service as recently stated in these columns, will leave the City Civil Court without a Judge. Again, among the law officers of Government, Mr. E. B. Powell the Public Prosecutor goes on leave. These will make three more appointments for the exercise of the patronage of the Governor. Nothing has yet been settled as to the persons by whom these vacancies will be filled; but in making the selection we have reason to believe his Excellency the Governor will choose a Vakil for the Public Prosecutorship, a Sub-Judge for the City Civil Court, and a Barrister for the Chief Judgeship of the Small Cause Court,

COMMISSARIAT HAY FIRE AT MHOW.

ON Tuesday at 1-30 p. m., a fire broke out in the Commissariat hay stacks situated near the Bircha Road. The fire spread in with rapidity and the flames seized on stacks, each containing one lakh and a half maunds of hay, before any measure could be taken to cope with the outbreak. Colonel Foster with the Royal Irish was first on the ground, but owing to the nearest supply of water being fully half a mile from the stacks nothing could be done to save those already burning, and their efforts were confined to preventing the flames from spreading to the others. The Irish formed a chain of men from the supply to the engines passing buckets from hand to hand and succeeded in checking the conflagration. All ranks worked splendidly and deserve the greatest credit for their exertions The 20th Hussars and the 20th Bombay Infantry were soon on the ground, and latterly the whole garrison were present, and the fire was not allowed to spread Picquets of a hundred men from each corps under Colonel Stevenson remained on the ground all night. The loss to Government will be about Rs 20,000 It is not known how the fire originated

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality. In the absence of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula the chairman, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was called to the chair. There were present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe Hartly Kennedy, G.W. Roughton, K.N. Kabraji, K. N. Shroff, Mulji B. Barbhaya, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhy Visram, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak and A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M.N. Wadia the Secretary were also present.

WATER TAX,

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, the following letter from the commissioner was referred to a Sub-committee consiting of the Hon'ble Mr. Mulji and Mr. Roughton for report:

"With reforence to para, 4 clause (6), of the Standing Commitee's Resolution, No. 11685 of the 2nd March 1898, and subsequent Resolution No. 1145 of the 4th May 1898, under which retrospective effect was given to the former Resolution from 1st April 1893, I have the honour to state that some difficulty is experienced in construing the provisions relating to refunds of water tax. The case immediately in point is that of the Khatao Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld., the Secretary of which claims that as the arrangement with the Millowners' Association takes effect from the 1st April 1893, his Company is entitled to a refund of water tax at the rate of 2 gallons per head per working day from the 1st April 1893, up to the 31st March 1898. This Mill had no separate metered connection when the Standing Committee Resolution of the 2nd March 1898 was passed, nor did it obtain one within 3 months from that date and the Assessor and Collector informed the Secretary that no refund was admissible. He has, however, appealed to me, and as the result of giving retrospective effect to the arrangement has been to raise new questions of this kind not specifically provided for, I have the honour to request the decision of the Standing Committee in the matter,"

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE,

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 5th October, 1898, in reference to Government resolution, dated the 30th September, 1898, regarding the adjustment of the expenditure in connection with the Plague paid up to 31st March 1898 from the Bombay City Municipal Funds. The following letter from the Commissioner reporting on the Resolution of Government was circulated among the members:

Bombay, 28th January 1899,

To the Municipal Secretary. Sir,—With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolutions Nos. 6196 and 7310, dated the 12th October and 30th November last respectively, I have the honour to observe that the claim submitted by this Municipality to Government for expenditure incurred on their behalf out of Municipal Funds up to 31st March 1898 aggregates Rs. 3,15,338-3-7 as follows;—

I. Railroad and sea inspection. Rs 1,52,166, II. Segregation and medical treatment of travellers, Bombay Rs 1,49,853-0-1, III. Emoluments of officers not exclusively employed by the Municipality Rs. 13319-3-6 Total Rs. 3,15,338-3-7. (2) The amount admitted by Government is as follows:—I. Railroad and sea inspection Rs. 152,115-6-10; and II. Segregation and medical treatment of travellers Bombay Rs. 145,000-0-0 Total Rs. 297,115-6-10. This sum of Rs. 297115-6-10 has been liquidated by Government to the following extent:—(*a*) Paid on 11th March and 12th August 1898 Rs. 90,000-0-0; (*b*) By adjustment for arrear Police charges, Rs. 59438 7 4; (*c*) By claims preferred against the Municipality Rs. 11,108 2 3; (*d*) Paid as per Bombay Government Resolution No. 3661 of 16th August 1898 Rs 1,25,000 0 0; and Total Rs 285546 9 7.

There is thus left a balance of Rs. 11,568-13-3 to be paid by Government to liquidate the amount admittedly due to this Municipality. Against this, however, a counter claim has been submitted by the Accountant General, Bombay, for Rs. 9,599-13-3 for charges stated to be due by this Municipality. This claim has been repudiated and the Accountant General is being asked to forward a cheque for Rs. 11,568-13-3, (3) Between the amounts claimed by this Municipality from Government and those admitted there are the following differences:—I. Railroad and sea inspection Rs. 50-9-2, II. Segregation and Medical treatment of travellers, Bombay Rs. 4,853-0-1, and III. Emolument of officers not exclusively employed by the Municipality Rs. 13,319-3-6, Rs. 18,222-12 9 Claims for the month of April to July 1898 have been preferred against Government as follows:—April 1898 Rs. 460,82-11-7, May 1898 Rs. 15,131-8-11, June 1898 Rs. 23,022-0-2, and July 1898 Rs. 2,013-8-6, Total Rs. 86,249-13-2, Claims up to November 1898 are in course of preparation.—I have &c.—W. L. HARVEY.

Municipal Commissioner,

Dr. Viegas moved that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that the Standing Committee that a representation be made to Government for payment of the amount shown to be due to the Municipality. He said that the Commissioner deserved highest praise for the independence and straight forwardness displayed in this letter as well as in a former letter to the Government in connection with the share to be contributed by the Port Trust to the plague charges. In this matter their claims against Government were the same as against the Port Trust, and he thought they ought to press them steadfastly and strenuously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fuzulbhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton remarked he was glad to note that they had a Commissioner, who was not afraid to stand up for the Corporation as against the Government, The proposition was agreed to,

DR. LUSTIG'S SERUM-

The weekly statement of births and deaths having been laid on the table,

Dr. Katrak inquired if Dr. Lustig's curative serum was ready and used in the hospitals.

The Commissioner replied the serum was ready and was used on Sunday last,

EXTRA ITEMS,

At the conclusion of the agenda paper the Secretary read a letter from the Commissioner regarding certain tenders received from the Chief Accountant for the supply of road metal sand and carts and bullocks.

Mr. Roughton remaked that such important matters ought not ta be brought forward as "extras". but must be placed on the agender paper to enable members to make enquires in the matter of the rates of different articles in respect of which the tenders had been received' The Executive Engineer always sent in such tenders at the eleventh hour, leaving them little or no time to compare the rates given by the Port Trust and such other public bodies.

Mr. Cuffe observed that during his two years experience at the board of the Committee he always found that the Executive Engineer never submitted these tenders in time to be placed on the agenda paper to enable members to make inquiries into the rates &c.

Dr. Viegas said that the letter might be printed and circulated among members as soon as possible.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed said that the matter might be disposed of at the meeting, the Executive Engineer being informed that he should submit such matters in time to be printed on the agenda paper.

It was then resolved to print and circulate the letter among members as soon as practicable.

The committee then adjourned.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME,

Class A Handicap Race—Start at 2-30 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds
Chita	Mr E Comber
Nanta	Mr C T R Scovell
Isca	Mr James P Chrystal
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Janetta	Officers, R E
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Violet	Capt G Wilson

Course No. 11, viz. from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port round the two Red Channel Buoys. W N W and N of Butcher Island respectively, round B W & H S Buoy (N N E of Elephanta Island,) round Bamacle Beacon, round North Karanja Buoy leaving all to starboard and thence to finish at Committee Vessel. Length of course 15-8 miles.

Ship's boats Handicap race has been postponed for Saturday, 11th February.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3 p,m,

Boat's name	Entered by
Teal	Mr W Murray
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins
Midget	Officers, R A
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne

Course No 9, viz, from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy, W N W of Butcher Island, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 9-6 miles.

Class B Handicap Race—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Pixie	Messrs, E R Smetham and G E Howse
Mannikin	Officers, R A
Loma	Mr M P Baird

Course No. 9, viz., same as above.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF TREASURY BALANCES.

A REPLY TO SIR JAMES WESTLAND.

THE question of the management of the Treasury balances writes the commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer "has been prominently before the public thi week, and the report of the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce along with Sir James Westland's note have been carefully perused. These documents have already been fully dealt with in your leading colums but it remains for me to refer to a criticism made by the Finance Minister in his note on a statement of mine in September last. "The weekly financial article in the "Pioneer." says Sir James, "referring to the transactions of the second half of September last stated that Government has been busy reducing its balances with the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay. The real fact, so far as Calcutta is concerned, was that Government during that fortnight paid 50 lakhs of Council bills balance in the Bank of Bengal (a matter which may be described as being within public knowledge), and the diminution of Government balance which is the natural and inevitable consequence of the transfer of 50 lakhs from the Government balance to that of the exchange banks was thus quoted as evidence that the Government was withdrawing its balances from commercial use." Does Sir James Westland mean to imply by this statement that to bring about an effectual diminution in the Government balances it is necessary for Government itself actually to withdraw its money from Presidency Banks and lock it up in the Treasuries? Surely if Government continues paying its debts, be they Council bills or any other debts, out of its balances with the Presidency banks without replenishing these balances, the balances would soon disappear. I emphatically repeat that Government by so doing would in effect be "withdrawing its balances from commercial use." From another past of the Committee's report, I quote Sir James Westland opinion of Council drafts: "Sir James Westland agreed that the sale of Council bills did not increase the capital of the country, because merchants only got out the bills for the purpose of meeting immediate demands upon them, The money obtained was at once distributed all over the mofussil." "Including the Council transfers taken this week and the demand Council drafts due to arrive by the incoming mail, Government has to pay some Rs.86 lakhs, and if it were known that this was to be met merely by a transfer from Government balances at the Head Offices of the Presidency banks as given in their last published statements, the bank rate would have at once to be raised and we would be on the verge of stringency, This would be the result now of a transfer of the same "nature as that which took place last September; the natural and inevitable consequence" of paying Council bills out of Government balances with the Presidency banks without at the same time replenishing those balances. The reason why reference was made to the matter then was given in my letter as follows:—There is no particular objection to areduction in these balances at present when the supply of money is sufficient for requirements—save probably that it will make futuer loans more difficult to float. But the public are naturally anxious to know whether this policy will be persevered in when money becomes stringent." It is satisfactory now to find that it will not and that the probability is thatGovernment in the event of money becoming stringent will be disposed to increase the amount of public money at the disposal of the mercantile community.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—

11th Madras Infantry.—Captain Drever to be Wing Commander, Lieutenant Cox to be Adjutant, Lieutenant Waring to be Wing Officer.

16th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Dickinson to be Wing Officer.

4th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Ward to be Adjutant. Lieutenant C. G. Campbell to be Quarter-master.

1st Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenant Bruce to be Adjutant.

3rd Sikhs Infantry.—Lieutenant Ferguson-Davie to be Adjutant.

21st Madras Pioneers.—Captain Hendley to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem. Captain Anderson to be Wing Commander pro tem Lieutenant Marsh to be Wing Officer.

10th Burma Rifles.—Lieutenant Orman to be Quartermaster. Lieutenant Guthrie-Smith to be Adjutant.

Major Elliot, South Lancashire Regiment, and Captain Norgate, Northamptonshire Regiment, have been permitted to retire from the service on pension.

The following postings, transfers &c., of Royal Artillery officers have been approved:—Lieutenant-Colonels Pickwood, Eman and Smyth, on promotion to that rank, have been posted to the Indian establishment and placed under orders for embarkation, The following have been posted to Field Batteries:—Captain Perrott to the 32nd F. B., 2nd-Lieutenants Gill to the 21st F. B., Campbell to the 29th F. B., Willis to the 36th F. B., Martelli to the 40th F. B., Goff to the 41st F. B., Furse, to the 51st. F. B., Lieutenant Cairnes has been appointed to the K. Battery Royal Horse Artillery and placed under orders for India vice Captain Nairne ordered home on promotion Captain MacMunn, on the completion of his tenure of the appointment with the Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, proceeds Home on posting to the 15th Company Southern Division. Lieutenant Finch, 9th Company Eastern Division, is transfered to the 24th Company Southern Division, Lieutenant Phipps, 23rd Company Southern Division, has been appointed to No. 9 Mountain Battery.

THE SONE BRIDGE.

THE Sone Bridge is considerably larger than any other in India, being nearly two miles long. It was commenced in February 1897, so that less than two years have been occupied with bringing the work up to its present stage of completion; and it is confidently hoped that it will be finished altogether by March 1890. To have constructed this immense work in three years is an achievement that does not leave much room for criticism on the score of delays: but yet it is claimed that the work would have got on faster still if the East Indian Railway Company's requirements in the matter of plant had been complied with at once, instead of being grudgingly sanctioned by driblets This, of course, is only a new instance of a standing grievances The Company is alway complaining that it is thwarted by the slowness and obstruction of the Government in sanctioning its requirements even in such urgent matters as the supply of locomotives and rolling stock and only those behind the scenes can judge of the sufficiency of the complaints in each instance But it is a pity that they should be heard at all, It is true that the Government of India own three-fourths of the East Indian Railway and have the largest interest in its expenditure, But it is poor policy to entrust a Company with the working of an immense system, and the construction of important extensions, and then to bind its hands by refusing or delaying sanction the expenditure necessary for carrying on the work. Red tape and interference in details are the besetting sins of the Government of India, but it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when it will recognise that these are out of place in this sphere, and that while retaining sufficient control to prevent the abuses of the powers entrusted to them it will recognise the expediency of giving the Railway Companies a free hand in dealing with and catering for the public traffic.—"Pioneer."

BY a curious coincidence two interesting retirements were announced on Jan. 9. Mr. William Lister, nearly eight years old, who has been a London and North-Western Railway stationmaster at Bolton for over half a century, has retired. He was guard of the first train that ran on the Bolton and Manchester section, and also worked on the Lancashire and Yorkshire before the lines to Liverpool or Leeds opened. Captain John Whitmore Bennett, whose face has been a familiar one to cross-Channel passengers by the Calais and Boulogne routes for over half a century, has also retired on a pension. He was the senior captain in the Dover-Calais service, and connected with the cross-Channel services for fifty-three years, sixteen of which were spent in the Folkestone-Boulogne packet, and the remainder on those plying between Dover and Calais. He took over the command of the steamer Samphire, the first vessel built for the London and Chatham Company's mail service, when she was launched from the builders' yards in 1861. Captain Bennett was in command of this mail boat on the memorable occasion in 1862 when she was run into by the American barque Fanny Buck, the force being so great that the three water-tight compartments were knocked into one. By the inrush of water three passenges were drowned. This was five miles off Dover, and the majority of the passengers took to the boats, as the ship appeared to be about to founder; but Captain Bennett pluckily stuck to the vessel, which was got into Dover. Captain Bennett has also a life-saving record of which any man might be proud.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

AN EGYPTIAN PROTECTORATE.

SOME REASONS FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT

MR. Spencer Brodhurst in the January number of *Macmillan's Magazine* discusses the possibility of establishing a British Protectorate in Egypt in such a way as not to hurt the susceptibilities of the French The present system, he points out, is a perpetual thorn in the side of France.

OUR POSITION.

"There are elements," he says "underlying the case of Egypt which are altogether absent in the case of India. As to the duration of our stay in India, the only two parties who have any moral justification for expressing an opinion are the Indians and ourselves, In Egypt, on the other hand, we are confessedly merely in the position of trustees until the Egyptians are administratively of age; and there being no set time, in the life of a people when that event takes place, the matter necessarily resolves itself into a question of fact. Now question of fact often afford scope for as much difference of opinion as do questions of law and when one of two parties, whose intereests are opposed, is concerned in fixing the date of a given fact as early as possible, and the other party in fixing it as late as possible, the result is likely to be chronic friction. The experience of our daily lives inculcates the lesson that it is easier to bear the misfortune which has actually occurred than that which is for ever threatening to fall. "One can," said a French politician recently, "quarrel with more advantage about an avowed intention than about an accomplished fact." Time, as a rule, heals past scores, but time is no medicament for the sore which imagination and expectation keep constantly open. Such a sore is the British position in Egypt to French susceptibilities.

AN INTERNATIONAL BARGAIN.

After pointing out the atitude of constant hostility which the French have adopted in consequence of this state of matters Mr. Brodhurst says:—Therefore, looking at the matter purely from a British point of view, it would clearly be desirable to obtain French assent to a British Protectorate, if that be possible at a reasonable cost. But would France agree to negotiate upon such a basis! That of course, is at present an open question, but one can fancy that it might be answered, in the affirmative. French state smen would probably not be disinclined to be free from a position which periodically gives to irresponsible politicians on the other side of the Channel opportunities for embarrasing the Government; and there is a report in circulation that M. Cambon, the new French Ambassador in London, is charged to negotiate for a freer hand to France in Morocco in return for a similar advantage to England in Egypt. French Imperialists would grumble, on doubt, at the thought of legalising a flaw in British title; but French financiers would probably as soon see the Suez Canal and the Egyptian funds under British management as under that of their own Government."

A WIDER SETTLEMENT,

"But if," continues Mr. Brodhurst, "negotiations are to be entered into at all, one cannot help thinking that a considerably wider settlement of the questions in dispute between the two countries might with advantage be attempted. During the Niger negotiations Mr. Chamberlain reported to have said that he was ready to surrender the whole of Nigeria to France, provided that France, gave something equally valuable in exchange. Whether the actual statement is true or not, that the undoubtedly the point of view from which Colonial questions should be regarded. The value of colonies, in Africa at any rate, is mainly a commercial question; if a country receives an adequate return for the rights which it yields, it has no reason to complain of humiliation or loss of prestige. Accepting that principle as a basis of settlement, it would probably not be inexpedient to make France an offer on some such lines as these; that she should receive Gambia and Sierra Leone, and possibly a tongue of territory reaching the navigable waters of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, as, in the case of Demaraland, a tongue of German territory was permitted to stretch eastward into the Bechuanaland, Protectorate until it touched the upper Zambesi; and that in return she should surrender her rights on the Newfoundland coast, give up to us her holding at Obok, and signify her formal consent to a British Protectorate in Egypt."

NOW IS THE TIME.

The writer goes on to say:—"If there are obstacles in the way of these suggestions which are hidden from the ordinary citizen it is at any rate apparent that Great Britain will not for a long time, possibly never again be in a position so advantageous for the enforcement of her claims as she is at the present time. With America more friendly to than perhaps she has been since she ceased to be a British colony; with Germany, if not ready to support us, at least unwilling to thwart us because she would be glad of our support in Asia Minor and elsewhere; with Austria reported to be fovourable to a definite settlement of the British position in Egypt, on the ground that a precedent would thereby be created favourable to her own claims on Bosnia and Herzegovina; with Russia fully occupied in Northern China and willing no doubt, to abstain from interference with our concerns in Egypt if we would concede to her with graciousness in the present what later on she will certainly make effort to take wether we will are no, France is the only power which can afford to oppose us at present in Africa.

THE SAMOAN KINGSHIP.

TRIBAL EXCITEMENT.

THREAT TO ASSASSINATE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

NEWS from Apia, under date of 24th ult., states that proceedings in the Supreme Court concerning the rightful election of Mataafa or Malietoa, as King of Samoa, are in full swing. Mataafa's case closed on Jan. 6. During the week a chief of Mataafa's tribe made threats to assassinate the Chief Justice and the counsel for Malietoa. He took an oath before his family that he would do so.

Malietoas people immediately stationed several hundred armed men around the property of the Chief Justice. On the next day the foreign consuls, at the instance of the Chief Justice, had a meeting to discuss the matter. It was resolved to give joint protection to the Chief Justice, but afterwards the German consul backed down. The English and United States consuls issued proclamations to the effect that any assault on the Chief Justice would be taken as insult to the flags of their respective countries. Strained relations still exist between the German consul on the one side and the English and United States consuls and the Chief Justice on the other.

So far the popular vote is in favor of Malietoa. The supporters of Mataafa have already been made to admit that they nominated Mataafa against the express wish of the provinces.

THE LADIES' GOLF UNION.

A COUNCIL meeting of the above Union was held on January 12th at London, when there was an influential and representative attendance. It was to hold the Championship meeting at Newcastle, County Down, on May 9, 10, 11, and 12, and also to accept a prize presented by the Ladies' Golf Club of Newcastle for competion at the meeting. Fourteen clubs were affiliated to the Union, viz.:—Westward Ho, Beckenham, Norwich, King's Norton, Claygate, Dulwich, Romford, Sydenham Hill Midstone, Bath, Wembley, Cheadle, Northampton, and Disbury. It was agreed to elect the lady champion of the year a member of all Union clubs for that year in order to place her name at the head of the handicap class. At the conclusion of the business of the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. Talbot Fair (Lancashire), on behalf of the eight Vice President's the hon. treasurer, delegates, and members of the Union, presented Miss Issette Pearson, the hon. secretary, with a handsomely fitted dressing-case and an illuminated address, in recognition of the valuable services which she has rendered to the Union since its commencement. Miss Pearson suitably ackowledged the gifts.

A PECULIAR case came before the Stonehaven Sheriff's Court on Jan. 11, when the master of a Scottish fishing boat was charged with insulting the German flag, using abusive and threatening language, to the master of a German fishing boat, and with contravening the Sea Fisheries Act. According to the complaint, which was at the instance of the Crown Prosecutor, the Aberdeen fishing boat Cragievar and the German sea-fishing boat Werra, of Negstakh, found themselves in company in the North Sea on July 28, when the acts complained of were alleged to have been committed. The case was adjourned for a week to allow of witnesses from Germany being present.

THE "Turkestan Gazette" states that the extension of the Central Asia Railway to the post of Kushk produced a strong impression on the population of the province of Herat, and the heads of the local administration addressed themselves to the Ameer Abdurrahman to ask his help and advice. The Ameer immediately caused a proclamation to be posted up, reassuring the people and recommending them to continue tranquilly to pursue their ordinary avocations, since the construction of the Russian railway to Kushk was but the result of the Tsar's solicitude for the good organisation of his States, and was not intended in any way to menace, offend, or injure the Afghan people.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE "Academy" announces its second annual award of prizes for books of signal merit, regard being had rather to promise than to fulfilment. Our contemporary, after finding the task of selection difficult, has "crowned" the following three with these substantial crowns:—Fifty guineas to Mr. Sidney Lee for "A life of William Shakespeare"; fifty guineas to Mr. Maurice Hewlet for "The Forest Lovers"; fifty guineas to Mr. Joseph Conrad for "Tales of Unrest."

With the first of these everyone should agree. Mr. Sidney Lee's book reflects credit upon British letters although some of us were not at all able to accept one of his theories, to which he himself devoted much space and enthusiasm. Mr. Hewlett's romance is beyond question the most original piece of literary creation during the past year, and perhaps the most charming as well. The third selection does not seem to us a happy one. We were, we think, the first to recognise Mr. Conrad's considerable talents, but we should find several books more deserving, to our minds, of the present compliment than his "Tales of Unrest." For Example, we should assuredly have desired to "crown" Sir George Robertson's "Chitral," a masterpiece of narrative, splendid and truly patriotic. Again, Dr. Seven Hedin's volume of travels is a a magnificent work which has not received a tithe of the recognition it deserves, while other claptrap and worthless rivals have run away from it in popularity. In comparison with these books, Mr.Conrad's is trivial. In fiction alone we should set Mr. Nail Munro's "John Splendid" high above it—pre-eminently a first work deserving recognition for its great promise. No, we cannot agree with the "Academy's" third choice—not that we admire Mr. Conrad less, but that we admire others more. Still, we pay every tribute to our excellent contemporary's interesting enterprise.

Mr. W.B. Duffield, in his interesting study of Daniel O'Connell in this month's "Cornhill," asks, "When will some grateful Irishman, duly qualified (and there are many) by experience in affairs and literary skill give us the adequate and final biography of the gratest of Irishmen?" A biography is actually in course of preparation. Mr. Michael Mac Donagh, who has contributed to the New Irish Library a study of "Bishop Doyle"—O'Connell's great contemporary, and coadjutor in the movements for Catholic Emancipation and the abolition of tithes—has been engaged, since the completion of his work on Doyle, in collecting material for a full and complete biography of the mighty agitator, and undoubtedly the greatest Irishman of the nineteenth century.

Mr. MacDonagh has discovered much fresh and interesting matter concerning O'Connell's early life, his parliamentary career from 1829 to 1847, the great assistance he gave in passing the Reform Act, and the many subsequent progressive and liberal measures, and his intimate relations, friendly or political with all the leading statesmen and politicians of his day. Mr. MacDonagh has already published "The book of Parliament" study of the procedure, manners, and customs of both Houses of the Legislature—and has just issued "Irish Life and Character," dealing with the lighter and humorous side of life in Ireland, in which there are many new and characteristic stories of O'Connell.

Two important volumes are to be published by Mr Murray within the next few days. They are the continuation and conclusion of the Life and Correspondence of Sir Robert Peel. This is the work which Mr. Charles S. Parker has been engaged upon for years As may be remembered, Lord Rosebery, in one of his recent speeches in Scotland, made a reference to Mr. Parker's task. The work is compiled from the private papers of Sir Robert Peel. In ordinary circumstances these would have been published long before now.

By his will, Sir Robert Peel left all his papers under the control of two trustees. One of them died, and the effect of this was to shut up the papers for quite a period. The first volume, edited from a great mass of material, appeared in 1892. It dealt with the earlier portion of Sir Robert Peel's career, closing at the year 1827. The present two volumes take up the record from that point, and come down to the great statesman's death in 1850.

In these volumes we may expect much new light upon three movements, namely Parliamentary Reform, Catholic Emancipation, and Free Trade. These are all intimately associated with the statesmanship of Sir Robert Peel. The correspondence includes letters to, and from, the Queen, Disraeli, Gladstone, and other contemporaries of Peel. The closing volume has an appreciation of him by his grandson, the Hon. George Peel, son of Viscount Peel. He deals with the personal side of Peel, as well as with his work, and remarks that Sir Robert certainly represented much which is best in English statesmanh and English character.

A book by Prince Kropotkin is promised by Messrs' Hutchinson for early publication. It is entitled, "Fields, Factories, and Workshops," and is a contribution to the science of economics. Prince Kropotkin remarks in his preface that political economy, as it emerges from its semi-scientific stage, tends more and more to become a science devoted to the needs of ment and of the means for satisfying them with the least possible waste of energy. But, he adds, few economist as yet have recognised that this is the proper domain of economics, and have attempted to treat their science from this point of view. He discusses the advantages which civilised societies might expect to derive from a combination of brain work with manual labor.

The final volume of the new six-shilling edition of Mr. Meredith's novels will be ready immediately. It is "Lord Ormont and His Amiata," and it contains a frontispiece in photogravure by Mr. Leslie Brooke. Mr. Meredith has revised this novel, as he revised the others, but the changes will probably be found to be very slight. That remark applies to a good many of the novels while others, including "Richard Feverel," have made greater, calls upon Mr. Meredith's final judgment. The other day his poems, which have hitherto been scattered over several volumes, were issued in two volumes by Messrs. Constable.

Robert Louis Stevenson's two books, "Travers with a Donkey" and "An Inland Voyage" are to be brought out by Messrs. Chatto in six-silling form. The "Inland Voyage" was published in 1878, and the other in the following year, and both have kept selling ever since. They are obtainable at half-a-crown; and that edition will be maintained. It is thought, however, that many people would like to have them in the form which,for all books, is probably most popular just now. Stevenson wrote for the "Inland Voyage" an epilogue, which as yet is only in the Edinburgh collected edition. It will be given in this new issue.

Mr. Nimmo is to publish the edition of Lady Jackson's French memoirs announced the other day in this column. The edition, which is being reset, will be a limited one, and will have interesting illustrations. Lady Jackson was the wife of Sir George Jackson, who wrote several books. Mr. Nimmo also announces a sporting book, "The History of Steeplechasing," by Mr. William Blew. Like his recent work on the Quorn Hunt, it will be distinguished by having pictures in colors. A good sporting book, is generally sure of a market, and that on the Quorn Hunt was sold out at Christmas.

Mr. Elkin Mathews makes one or two announcement of verse. He will have ready this month the volume by Mr. W. B. Yeates, entitled. "The Wind Among the Reeds,which represents the product of Mr.Yeates's muse during the past few years. Most of the pieces strike the mistic note of ancient Ireland, which is familiar in his verse. Another volume which Mr. Mathews has in preparation is entitled "Roses and Rue," by Miss Alice Furlong. Then he is putting into a couple of volumes the ten numbers of his little Shillings Garland Series.

A book which "De Rougemont" might have found very ureful in his literary work is just being issued by Messrs. Macmillan. It is entitled "The Native Tribes of Central Australia," and it deals most exhaustively with them. There are two authors Professor Spencer, of Melbourne University, and Mr. F. J. Gillen, Sub-Protector of the Aborigines in one region of South Australia. "In the following pages," they say, "we have endeavored to set forth an account of the customs and social organisation of certain of the tribes inhabiting Central Australia. They add the our knowledge of the Australian Aboriginal is very incomplete, and that by-and-by many tribes will have died out.

Two American novels are about to be published here by Messrs. Constable. One of them, entitled in America "Prisoners of hope," is the first effort of the author, Miss Mary Johnston. The book has received much attention in Boston. The title, "Prisoners of Hope," has already been used in this country, and another will have to be found. The second novel, called "The Puritans," is by Mr. Arlo Bates. It deals with the presents day, while Miss Johnston's story refers to Virginia when it was a British colony.

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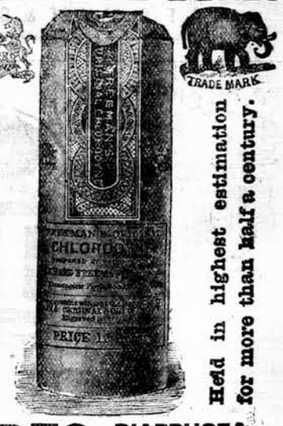
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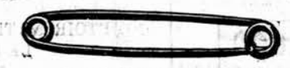
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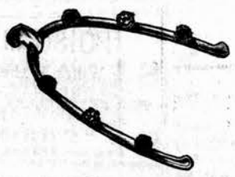
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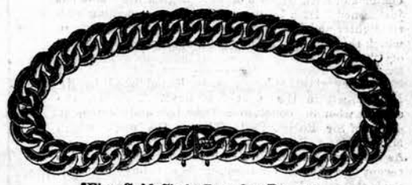
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